"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, cold, northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,436. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 83¾c.; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Right Hon. Charles F. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade in England says that country's position in the commercial world is in danger by reason of American competition. Walter Burns, manager of the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, and a brother-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, died in his English country seat. Major Arnold's column of troops in Africa routed the forces of the slave-raiding Prince of Idau and drove him to the bush. The Pope wrote to Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, who is in Rome, recognizing journalism as a new force in the cause of order and tranquillity. It was announced in Berlin that the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, has purchased an island in the Rhine, on which it is proposed to build gigantic tanks. The Countess of Lathom, wife of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household of the Queen, was killed in England by being thrown out of a trap on returning from a shooting party. Germany proposes to enlarge its holdings on Chinese territory, "diplomatically if possible."

Page 1.

It is reported that J. P. Morgan & Co. are arranging a combination of forty-five manufacturers of sewer pipe into a trust with $27,500,000 capital.

An organization of Chinese has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of demanding the right of suffrage and the repeal of the anti-Chinese law.

Richard Croker announced yesterday that he recognized United States Senator Murphy, and not ex-Senator Hill, as the leader of the Democratic Party in the State.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument may not be erected on the proposed site on the plaza. The consent of the President of the National Sculpture Society has to be obtained, and this—in accordance with a resolution of the society opposing the erection of any memorial at this approach to Central Park—he says he will not give.

Page 2.

Donald McClellana, son of a Westchester dentist, and a clerk in the Bronx Borough Bank, disappeared after getting a bank's check for $2,500 cashed.

Seventy representatives of Tammany Hall were entertained at dinner in Chinatown by the Chinese Six Companies with much pomp and exploding of firecrackers. They afterward witnessed a performance at the Chinese theatre.

Page 3.

Constantine Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, who killed Policeman Smith, was sentenced to be executed in the week beginning Jan. 10.

T. Estrada Palma confirmed the statement of Richard Croker that the money given by Tammany for the Cuban cause was given without any conditions.

Independent Republicans in country counties approve the anti-Platt movement in Greater New York, and have been urged to organize. A conference to be held in January is on the cards.

In the Congressional election yesterday in the Sixth Illinois District, to choose a successor to Edward D. Cooke, deceased, Henry S. Boutelle, Republican, was elected by a plurality of 840 over Vincent H. Perkins, Democrat.

Gen. Weyler landed in Barcelona on his return from Cuba and proclaimed himself the friend of national production in Spain and of the Spanish workman. He will go to Palma for two weeks, and arrive in Madrid about the middle of December. Premier Sagasta told a Catalan deputation that his programme for autonomy in Cuba will not be modified. J. C. de Peralta, an American, under sentence of death in Havana and a former resident of Cincinnati, will be able to prove his citizenship, a step necessary to save his life.

W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, issued an address which declares that the results of the recent elections were in no wise discouraging to the success of the principles for which the National Democrats have been battling; that the shibboleth of the National Democrats is "No compromise with dishonor, no surrender of principle to expediency," and that the organization will continue the struggle until judgment and reason shall again dominate the councils of the party and its ancient creed be restored to its platform.

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The Columbia freshmen won from the sophomores in the "cane spree" and the tug of war and therefore are now privileged to carry canes and smoke pipes.

At the second day's session for the sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden, Emily, 2:11, was purchased by a Chicago man against Austrian bidders for $4,200. A large number of horses were sold, and brought excellent prices.

George W. Schiffe., a resident of Buffalo and Superintendent of a gold mine in Colombia, arrived on the steamship Alleghany, and told of indignities suffered, for which he intends to sue the Colombian Government for $25,000 damages.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky thinks that the failure of the new tariff law to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government may prevent currency reform legislation at the approaching session of Congress.

Page 5.

Some leading tobacco importers met and formulated a protest against the unjust classification of tobacco imported from Cuba.

Six hundred men were laid off at the Jersey City factory of the American Refining Company, and it is reported that the place will, in a few days, be closed for the Winter.

The trial of May Kellard, accused of forging a number of notes in the name of Mrs. Virginia Wood, whose husband she is said to have ruined, was begun in General Sessions. Mrs. Mary D. Spencer, a florist, who testified to having discounted these notes, said that Mrs. Wood's lawyer had written her attorney a letter offering to pay Mrs. Spencer $500 if Miss Kellard were indicted, and $2,000 more if she were convicted.

Page 7.

The marriage of Miss Louisa Shaw Barlow, daughter of the late Francis C. Barlow, and Pierre Jay, President of the Second Avenue and Central Crosstown Railroad Companies, and a descendant of Chief Justice Jay, took place in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Helen Clifford Page, daughter of J. Seaver Page, was married to Arthur Wheeler Francis at St. Bartholomew's.

Page 10.

The Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday refused to ratify the lease of the West End Railroad Company to the Boston Elevated Railroad Company. West End stock dropped several points.

The reported sale of J. W. Pratt & Son's printing establishment gave rise to the rumors that a Tammany syndicate, headed by Croker, was the purchaser, and will go after big State and city contracts. This was denied.

Royal Standard, the grand champion coach stallion of the Chicago Horse Show, has been declared a "ringer," and his owners, Graham Brothers of Claremont, Ontario, have been ordered to return the trophies awarded to him.

Page 11.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division as to the trusts under the will of Margaret B. Edson.

James Charnley, Jr., of Chicago, whose father, Charles M. Charnley, stole $90,000 of Presbyterian Church funds, committed suicide in Milwaukee on Sunday.

The Court of Appeals has perpetually restrained Elsa Forster from suing the estate of Salvatore Cantoni for $170,000, which she claimed was due her for services

Page 12.

James F. Brandt, a painter, fell from the south dome of the General Post Office Building and was killed.

An aged Brooklyn woman was found dead from starvation in a rear tenement, and near her body was a lawyer's letter giving notice of dispossess.

A team belonging to a Brooklyn grocer became frightened, threw out the driver, and plunged into East River, and was dragged down by the loaded vehicle.

The Court of Appeals, on the ground of errors, granted a new trial to William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist who shot and killed Rose Alice Redgate on Sept. 23, 1896.

A Brooklyn woman, cut off by flames, was about to jump from a third-floor window when restrained by her husband, who then, at the risk of his life, passed her to a neighbor in a lower window.

The order appointing a referee to examine Willis S. Paine in the suit brought by Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford, to establish the will of her sister, Ruby Tilden Paine, which she says is missing, was vacated.

The taking of evidence in the case of John Watts Kearny, Jr., who is held at the Hudson County Jail as a drunkard, on complaint of his father, Gen. Kearny, was begun in Jersey City by Supreme Court Commissioner Nugent.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Mackellar was made Superintendent by Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn, to succeed William J. McKelvey, bringing about the advancement of Inspector Clayton and Capt. Rhodes.

The jury to try Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe was completed after tedious but short examination of talesmen. The case for the people was opened, and it is possible that it may be finished to-day. Old evidence was reiterated without material variation.

Mrs. Emmeline H. Rudd, widow of Commodore John Rudd, United States Navy, was held in $1,500 by Judge Ackers, in New Brighton, S. I., court, for stealing jewelry and other articles from Mrs. Cross Douglas, a boarding-house keeper of New Brighton. She confessed, but, like her friends, was unable to account for her action.

The annual report of the Children's Aid Society shows need for a reform of our school system. The steady increase in the number of juvenile masculine criminals is attributed to overcrowding and indifference to truancy. The large deficit in the society's funds with which the year opened was almost covered through the generosity of officers and friends.

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VANDALS ROB ANDRE'S PRISON.

Hundreds of Bricks Stolen from the Tappan House and Sold.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The stone house, André's prison, at Tappan, recently purchased by Charles A. Pike, has been robbed by relic hunters to such an extent this week that Mr. Pike proposes establishing a guard day and night.

Part of one of the doors of the house was taken away, and hundreds of bricks have been stolen and sold for large prices. Mr. Pike has been obliged to put up a fence fifteen feet high, but even now the thieves scale it to get relics.

SAW TWO FUNERALS AND DIED.

Mr. Owen of Elizabeth Speaks of the Superstition and Expires.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 23.—While the funeral of Justice Joseph Alward was passing the home of Arthur A. Owen, 119 Catherine Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Owen, who was sitting at the window, remarked that it was the second death on the block, and that according to the time-honored superstition there would have to be a third. Shortly afterward he complained of feeling ill, and a few hours later he dropped dead in the presence of his family.

Mr. Owen was a foreman in the Singer Sewing Machine Works, and leaves a family.

MAN WITH BULLET IN HIS LEG.

Tells a Story About It in Waterbury Which Is Flatly Contradicted.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 23.—A stranger giving the name of John McGuillicud called at the office of Dr. Russel today and said he had been shot. The physician extracted from the man's thigh a thirty-two-calibre bullet. McGuillicud told the following story:

"I was arrested in Northfield, Mass., a few days ago, and having been sentenced to a short imprisonment for breach of the peace, saw an opportunity to escape. I took advantage of it and ran. The officer in charge fired at me, and the bullet took effect in my thigh, and I brought it to Waterbury."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The man calling himself John McGuillicud, who told a Waterbury doctor he was shot while running away from an officer in Northfield, Mass., told what was not so. There is no record of any such case.

TRAIN WRECK VICTIMS WED.

E. W. Pierson and Miss Mills of Newark United Through Accident.

NEWARK, Nov. 23.—The wedding of Edwin W. Pierson and Miss Bertie L. Mills of this city, which took place privately in New York on Sept. 24, has just been announced. They were commuters on the same train to New York every morning for months before they spoke.

On Jan. 15, 1894, the day was foggy and a train from behind crashed into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train on which they were riding while it was standing on the Hackensack bridge. A score of persons were killed and others were injured.

Mr. Pierson and Miss Mills sat in the same seat and were pinioned down by the heavy timbers and rendered unconscious. He recovered first, and as soon as Conductor George released him, seized an axe and helped cut away the timbers which held Miss Mills. He succeeded finally, but not before she had regained consciousness. He carried her out of the wreck and aided her to reach her home. Both were cut and bruised, and in Hoboken a doctor approached him to dress a bad cut in his head, of which he had been unaware.

During the long illness of Miss Mills which followed the accident Pierson called daily, and in a few months they were engaged to be married. He said to-day that he believes the accident was providential, and said he was glad it happened, although he was sorry for the dead and injured.

Shortage in Franklin County.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Ever since Edwin R. Tower, County Treasurer of Franklin County, was found dead in bed at one of the Malone hotels on the night of Oct. 1, rumors have been current that he was short in his accounts. A careful examination of his accounts shows that there was basis for the rumors. He died owing the county $3,086.38.

Higher Prices for Rubber Goods.

A 10 per cent. advance in the prices of special and staple rubber goods and cotton hose was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the Association of Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods.

Fire on the Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The coal bunkers in the United States battleship Oregon caught fire Sunday evening from spontaneous combustion, and for over eight hours the crew had to work continuously to smother what promised to be a costly blaze.

Special Notice.

We make a specialty of supplying families with Teas, Coffees, Staple and Fancy Groceries, and solicit your patronage. We will send for your orders. Telephone 3574 Cortlandt. M. H. MOSES & CO., 77, 79, and 81 Vesey St., opposite Washington Market.—Ad.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

It May Not Be Erected on the Proposed Site on the Plaza.

SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S VIEW

It Opposes the Erection of Any Memorial at This Approach to Central Park, and Its President Will Not Give His Consent.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, as designed by Arthur A. and Charles W. Stoughton, sculptured by Frederick MacMonnies, chosen by the special committee consisting of Prof. William R. Ware, Russell Sturgis, and A. D. F. Hamlin, and accepted by the commission consisting of Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, Commissioner Collis, President MacMillan of the Park Board, and Joseph A. Goulden, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, may not be erected on the Plaza, Fifty-eighth Street and Central Park, unless the next Legislature so decrees.

The law as it is says: "No statue or piece of sculpture or work of art of any sort, in the nature of a public monument or memorial, shall be erected or placed upon any ground or within any building belonging to the City of New York without the approval of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the National Sculpture Society, (if such organization be then existing,) and the President of the Municipal Art Society, if then existing."

This was enacted March 25, 1896, and yet stands.

On Tuesday night the National Sculpture Society met and adopted preamble and resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, The National Sculpture Society is of the unanimous opinion that no monument, however meritorious, should be constructed in the space between Fifty-eighth Street and the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park, generally known as the Plaza, which does not form a part of, or which would interfere with the satisfactory development of, a comprehensive and artistic design for this approach to the Park;

"Therefore be it resolved, That the National Sculpture Society sincerely hopes that its President will see fit to refuse his assent to the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, for which a design has lately been adopted, upon the site proposed, as, in its opinion, it would render a proper and artistic treatment of this approach to the park impracticable."

J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, whose consent is required before any monument can be built on land belonging to the City of New York, last night made this brief answer to the question whether he would sanction the proposed monument on the Plaza:

"I shall obey the request of the society."

It is, therefore, evident that the proposed monument cannot be put on the Plaza while Mr. Ward lives, and continues in the opinion he now has unless the Legislature changes the law.

The resolutions of the Sculpture Society recite that this proposed amendment to the present law was rejected at the last session of the Legislature:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to, affect, or make subject to change the location of site which has been selected for a soldiers' monument in the City of New York under and by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 522 of the Laws of 1896."

If the Legislature continues in the opinion expressed by the defeat of this amendment no statue of any kind can be put on the ground belonging to New York City without the consent of the President of the National Sculpture Society.

It is therefore a certainty that the building of the proposed monument to the soldiers and sailors cannot be begun on the Plaza until the Legislature has amended the existing law or the Sculpture Society or its President change their purpose, and it seems probable, judging from the past, that the law will remain as it is.

The monument as designed and sculptured consists of a terraced pedestal inclosed by a railing and entered by steps. The pedestal is surmounted by a circular column 125 feet high, crowned with a statue of Peace of heroic size. Upon two sides are figures of mounted soldiers upon subordinate pedestals, while a group of sailors occupies a third.

OFFICIAL AT DYEA ACCUSED.

Commissioner John U. Smith Charged with Extortion and Other Irregularities in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Formal charges have been preferred with the President and the Secretary of the Interior against John U. Smith, United States Commissioner for Dyea, Alaska. Allegations are made of usurpation of unwarranted authority, of taking extortionate fees for his services, and other grave irregularities.

An investigation has been begun, and it is probable Smith's removal will follow.

Smith was appointed last July and soon after he went to his post stories began to circulate that he was exceeding his authority in many ways.

Smith was appointed from Portland, Oregon.

FROM BOSTON TO THE KLONDIKE.

Two Schooners Sail for Alaska from the New England Metropolis.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Two schooners left this port to-day bound for the Klondike. The Nellie Coleman, Captain Ross, made her way out of the harbor on her long voyage around Cape Horn early in the morning. Her first stopping place will be Seattle, Washington, where she will be joined by her owner, Adelbert E. Claflin of this city. The Coleman had two passengers.

A little after 10:30 o'clock the schooner Stowell Sherman started, carrying, besides her crew, twelve passengers, who are members of a regular co-operative organization.

An interesting race is expected between the vessels on their voyage to Seattle.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR CHINESE.

Chicago Celestials Organize to Demand Citizenship.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Americanized and native-born Chinese will appeal to Congress for the right of suffrage and ask that body to repeal the anti-Chinese law passed in 1882. A public mass meeting will be held at Central Music Hall next Saturday, at which prominent Chinese from all over the United States will speak.

This, it is said, is the first time that the Chinese have undertaken such a movement. They have organized the Chinese Equal Rights League of America, with offices in this city. Wong Chin Foo is President of the organization. In an interview, he said:

"We want Illinois, the place that Lincoln, Grant, and Logan called their home, to do for the Chinese what the North did for the negroes. Why should we not have a voice in the municipal and National affairs like other foreigners? There are 50,000 Chinese in this country who are desirous of becoming citizens."

Following the meeting at Central Music Hall, meetings will be held all over the United States. Among those who will address the meeting next Saturday are Wong Chin Foo and Wong Ock of Massachusetts, and Sam Ping Lee of New York.

New Apple Tree Worm in New York.

ALBION, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A new insect is at work in the apple orchards. It is larger than a canker worm and spotted. Specimens have been sent to Prof. Slingerland at Cornell for identification. The traps on apple trees are filled with the new worms, which are now ascending the trees to deposit eggs.

Hello! Hello! Hello! Pach Brothers, 935 Broadway, Photographers. Telephone 2,644 18th St.—Adv.

BIG FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

Seattle and Northern Tracks Washed Out—Hamilton Flooded and Two Men Drowned.

TACOMA, Nov. 23.—The rivers of Western Washington are rising again as a result of the heavy rain which has been falling for twenty-four hours, and the Chinook wind, which continues to melt the snow in the mountains. The Seattle and Northern Railway tracks are a total wreck from Hamilton to Lyman and from Lyman to Sedro the telegraph poles are all down. A hundred head of cattle are drowned on the south side of the Skagit River, between Hamilton and Lyman.

A dispatch says the Seattle and Northern probably will not rebuild its track this Winter. This railroad is owned by the Oregon Improvement Company. Part of Hamilton, on the Skagit River, has been wiped out by floods. Houses were destroyed and some were carried down the river. Hamilton was totally flooded. At the highest point in the town there were four feet on the floor of the buildings. In the station, on high ground, five feet of water covered the floor. Hamilton is isolated, and details of the losses there have not been received.

R. B. Doty, aged twenty-five years, was drowned at Mack's Logging Camp on the Little Hoquiam River, Sunday, while trying to prevent a log boom from being carried away by the high water.

Adolph McRae was drowned while attempting to cross the flooded Skykomish River near Index, yesterday.

LATEST EASTERN ADVICES.

Depredations of Chinese Bandits—Bubonic Plague and Famine—A New Volcanic Island.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 23.—A fight took place last month near Canton, China, between armed merchants and villagers and a large band of robbers which had been plundering the suburbs of Canton. Nine of the robbers were killed and forty injured. The bandits retreated, but have sent word that they will get reinforcements and rob the richest stores in Canton. Similar bands have done this before, and the merchants of Canton are greatly alarmed. The police protection there is inadequate, and this band of robbers, last month, robbed two villages inhabited by rich Canton merchants of booty to the value of three million dollars. They killed all who resisted.

Dispatches received at Shanghai state that the bubonic plague is raging with great violence on the Kaung-Lung seacoast in Southern China. Four months of rains in Che-Kiang Province have destroyed the crops and caused famine. Gov. Lalo has petitioned the Emperor for authority to distribute grain. The latest reports state that the harvests in the famine district of Szechuan have not turned out well, and starvation will carry off many people unless the Government sends them food.

The recent earthquake on the Borneo coast resulted in throwing up a new island 400 by 250 yards in area, and 60 feet high, composed of rocks and clay. It emits inflammable gas, which, when lighted, shoots flames high into the air.

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED.

Truck of a Car on the Second Avenue Line Jumps the Track.

The forward truck of the second car of a Second Avenue Elevated Railroad train jumped the track as the train was rounding the curve from Front Street into Whitehall Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wheels ploughed through the ties, and splinters flew into the street below, a couple of large pieces falling over a Broadway cable car.

The passengers on the elevated train were subjected to a scare, but the train was stopped almost instantly, and they alighted upon the structure, which is completely floored at this point, and reached the Battery station close by in safety.

Second Avenue trains were switched into the Third Avenue terminal pending the retracking of the stray truck, and this caused a good deal of delay, which continued through the rush hours of homegoing travel.

IOWA ARMS IN ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner to Renew His Protest Against the Alleged Invasion.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 23.—Adjt. Gen. J. N. Reece arrived here to-day to attend a meeting of the Modern Woodmen Directors, of whom he is one. He said he was amazed at the published interviews purporting to come from Adjt. Gen. H. H. Wright of Iowa, in which the latter said the alleged invasion of Illinois by the Clinton (Iowa) militia on the night of Aug. 13 last, at Fulton, and the investigation thereof asked for by Gov. Tanner would amount to nothing; that it was simply Illinois against Iowa.

"Gov. Tanner is satisfied that Iowa arms were brought into Illinois," said Gen. Reece, "and he expects the State of Iowa to deal with the breach of military discipline as it should, and he will not permit it to stop here. The State of Iowa will again have her attention called to the outrage her troops have perpetrated on Illinois soil."

THUMB-PRINT IDENTIFICATION.

The Theory Brought Forward in an Iowa Murder Trial.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 23.—The thumb-print theory of identification figured prominently in the Behrens murder trial to-day. Upon one of the letters claimed by the defense to have been written by Claus Behrens, declaring his intention of committing suicide, was a rather indistinct thumb-print, which Dr. P. Radenhausen testified could have been made by no one but the dead man.

He had a comparison of the print with the thumb of Behrens, the defense having had the body exhumed and the left hand severed from it, when the thumb-print was discovered two months after Behrens's death. Professor A. A. Vehlen of the Iowa State University, as a student of thumb-prints testified that Radenhausen's description of the thumb-print in its original state tallied with the marks of the thumb.

SEARCH FOR BERTHA MELLISH.

Missing Mount Holyoke Student Had Written a Story of Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The search, which was continued all day, for Bertha L. Mellish, the missing Mount Holyoke College girl, has been fruitless. It is believed that she is dead, and that her body is in the Connecticut River. Small footprints, made by a woman, were found leading to a bluff beside the river, and beneath this bluff the river has been dragged, the work being abandoned at dusk. At an early hour to-morrow the search will be resumed.

It was learned to-day that Miss Mellish recently wrote for Rhetoric a story in which she described vividly the sensations and thoughts of a girl who committed suicide by drowning. This fact tends to strengthen the theory of suicide. The detectives have come to the conclusion that to search anywhere but in the river will be useless.

SEWER PIPE TRUST SCHEME.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Said to be Organizing the Combination.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Nov. 23.—It is reported here that the Eastern parties who are backing the proposed consolidation of all the sewer pipe manufactories of the country into a trust are J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York bankers. The company's proposition to the sewer-pipe firms of the country must be accepted within twenty days, and another meeting of the manufacturers is to be held soon. They are agreed upon it now, with the exception of two or three.

The new company will be organized on the basis of a valuation of the forty-five large plants in the country at $27,500,000. J. P. Morgan & Co., it is said, agree to advance $11,000,000 cash and to buy out two-thirds of each plant. The balance the manufacturers will take in stock. In the big company J. P. Morgan & Co. will have six of the fifteen Directors. There will be but one central office, and orders will be shipped from the nearest factory. The saving in office expenses, cost of selling, and freight will be $2,000,000 per annum. Unless all of the forty-five firms go into the trust, the Morgan proposition is void.

MURPHY CROKER'S CHOICE

He Is the Democratic State Leader, and Not David B. Hill, Says the Tammany Chief.

HE PRAISES HUGH McLAUGHLIN

Considers the Brooklyn ex-Register an Able Man and Thinks No Worse of Him Because of His Admiration for ex-Senator Hill.

There's a new leader in town, according to Richard Croker, and his name is Edward Murphy, Jr. The Senator came down from Troy yesterday morning. He and Mr. Croker saw each other during the day, and afterward the leader of the Democratic Party in the city took occasion to say that he recognizes Senator Murphy, and not Senator Hill, as the leader of the Democracy of the State.

Stories emanating from up-State sources have obtained circulation in the past few days attributing to David B. Hill a plan to resume the active control of the State Democratic organization, which he at one time exercised without dispute. It has been noised abroad that he contemplated emerging from the political seclusion in which he has studiously remained since the Chicago Convention, with a view to taking his old-time prominent part in the campaign of next year, when a Legislature is to be chosen which will elect a successor to Senator Murphy.

McLaughlin's Admiration for Hill.

In connection with these rumors, certain highly flattering utterances concerning Mr. Hill's ability, which Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, has caused to be put forth since the last election, have been regarded as significant. The friendly relations of Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Hill are well known, and it was said that the Kings County leader was to be one of the strong factors in ex-Senator Hill's scheme for resuming the reins of party authority.

It was in connection with these stories that the recognized head of the Democracy of the Greater New York was led to declare himself on the question of the State leadership yesterday. Mr. Croker was asked the direct question:

"Do you recognize David B. Hill as the Democratic State leader?"

"I do not," was his reply. "I recognize Senator Murphy as the leader of the party in the State. He is a sound and level-headed man. He commands the respect of every Democrat in the State, as well as of his associates in the United States Senate, and, what is more, he is worthy of it."

Mr. Croker's attention was called to Mr. McLaughlin's highly complimentary references to the qualifications of David B. Hill as a leader.

"I don't agree with Mr. McLaughlin," was his comment, "but he is entitled to his opinion. I shall think no less of him for anything he may say or think of Mr. Hill. I regard Mr. McLaughlin as one of the ablest men we have in the party, and have great respect for his opinions. He is a fine old gentleman."

Mr. Croker declared that he had no quarrel with ex-Senator Hill, adding, "I would do him a good turn any time if I could."

The Tammany leader has heretofore refrained from discussing State politics, but he departed from his policy of silence yesterday, and had several things to say. Speaking of the leadership of the Democratic minority in the lower house of the Assembly, concerning which there is some discussion, he said:

"I can't say whether Mr. Finn will be the leader or not. The question hasn't been decided yet."

To Repeal the Raines Law.

Mr. Croker said that the Democrats in the Assembly would do the best they could to redeem their pledges to the people. "A bill to repeal the Raines law will certainly be introduced early in the session," he said. "The people are tired of that law, and we have got to get rid of it if possible. He added that the Democratic members would also try to put through some effective anti-trust legislation.

This recognition by Mr. Croker of Senator Murphy, instead of former Senator Hill, as the man to whom Tammany will defer in matters concerning State legislation and State nominations, was regarded by those Democratic leaders who learned of it yesterday as highly significant. The facts that close relations have always existed between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker and that there has been more or less friction between the Wigwam's chief and Mr. Hill are well known, but Mr. Croker's definite and formal rejection of Hill's leadership was interpreted as putting a new phase on the situation in the State. It was construed in some quarters as portending Mr. Croker's active entrance into State affairs in the capacity of a leader. The suggestion was even made that it might mean his own candidacy for the Senate to succeed Senator Murphy. Mr. Croker himself declined to discuss these rumors.

Senator Murphy, when asked about Mr. Croker's declaration in his favor, said he was glad to have the assurance of Tammany's support. "It is hardly the time, however, to talk personal politics," he said. "The course of the Republican Legislature this Fall will largely make up the issues of the next campaign, and until the issues are known it is too soon to talk about men or candidates." The Senator added that the party was in splendid shape throughout the State, and the prospects for success next year were excellent.

BRUTAL FOOTBALL IN OHIO.

Two Baldwin University Players Dangerously Injured.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—The football team of Baldwin University at Berea went to Tiffin on Saturday and played the Tiffin team. The eleven returned home at midnight with one of its members seriously injured and the others badly bruised and battered. They left one member at Tiffin in a dangerous condition. Capt. Reed of Keene, Ohio, who was brought to Berea, has concussion of the brain, and is still unconscious. Full-back Young, coach for Baldwin, is at Tiffin suffering from injuries to the head, and is delirious.

The Baldwin men claim that the Tiffin team put in a "ringer" in the second half, who, after throwing Reed down, jumped upon his head. He repeated the performance in the case of Young. The affair has created intense excitement.

Distillery Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The warehouse of the Ravenswood Distillery Company was burned to-day. The loss will amount to $100,000. Six thousand barrels of alcohol, Bourbon, rye, and spirits stored in the building fed the flames, and within thirty minutes after the fire started the entire warehouse was a roaring furnace from cellar to roof. The distillery adjoining was saved.

Unsafe Building at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—The main recitation building at the Naval Academy, one of the oldest of the group which form the institution, was condemned to-day by a Board of Inspectors composed of naval officers, and its use will be immediately discontinued. The walls of the ancient structure were found to be so badly sprung as to render it unsafe, and it is probable that it will be rebuilt.

H. M. Barclay Wanted in New York.

NEWARK, Nov. 23.—Howard M. Barclay, thirty-seven years of age, of Clinton Place, was arrested this evening. He is wanted in New York, where he was employed as bookkeeper and cashier by H. C. Burbank & Co. of 30 West Thirteenth Street. He is under indictment for grand larceny and forgery in New York.

A marvel in Photography! Rockwood's Instantaneous lifesize pictures. Broadway, 40th St.—Adv.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S RICH GIFT.

He Will Give His Residence to Philadelphia for a Library.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The announcement was made to-day that Peter A. B. Widener, former City Treasurer and now President of the Philadelphia Traction Company, and who also has big interests in street railway lines in many other cities, intends to present to the City of Philadelphia the palatial residence, now occupied by him, at Broad Street and Girard Avenue.

Mr. Widener's object in giving the house to the city is that it shall become a branch of the Philadelphia Free Library. The dwelling was built about ten years ago and is an imposing structure of brownstone, five stories in height and elegantly finished throughout.

SURE DEATH TO GERMS.

Important Discovery Claimed by an Ohio Physician.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Dr. J. O. Davy, a veteran physician of this place, claims to have made a medical discovery which promises to prove one of the most important of the century. After years of experimenting he has produced a compound called zymoticene, the ingredients of which are secret. It is, he claims, a sure remedy for all diseases caused by germs, and has been used with great efficiency in treating typhoid fever and yellow fever, especially.

A missionary friend in Africa, who has used it, praises it unstintedly. Dr. Davy is now negotiating to have Cook County Hospital, in Chicago, experiment with the remedy, with the ultimate object of having the State of Illinois take it up and make free distribution of it. Dr. Davy says he is prompted by philanthropic motives.

MURDERED AT THE AGE OF 96.

Suspicion Attaching to the Death of an Aged Jersey Woman.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Margaret Devlin, ninety-six years old, whose home was at Yardley, a few miles below this place, died on Saturday at the home of her brother-in-law. Her death was supposed to be from old age, and there was no interference when the funeral took place on Sunday.

This morning some unknown person notified the Coroner that there was reason to believe that the aged woman's death was not due to natural causes. Acting upon this information the body was disinterred. An examination showed a wound on the right breast extending through the lung to the back. An investigation will be made.

LIQUOR TAX LICENSES VOID.

Justice Stover Revokes the Certificates of Two New York Dealers.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The liquor tax certificates of Henry Condorfer of 2,013 Boston Road, New York City, and Charles Wichman of 42 Cherry Street, New York City, have been revoked and canceled by order of Justice M. L. Stover as a result of the proceedings instituted by State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman.

Justice Stover holds that the abandonment of the traffic in liquor at a place where the traffic was carried on March 23, 1896, within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse, deprives the place of its privileged character under Section 24 of the liquor tax law, thereby following the opinions of Judge Osborne, Judge Titus, and Judge Chester in similar cases.

This decision is contrary to that of Justice Nash, which is now on appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and will be argued on Nov. 30 at Rochester.

BANDITS HALT A TEXAS TRAIN.

They Fire on a Rio Grande Engineer Near Dublin, but No One Is Hurt.

DUBLIN, Texas, Nov. 23.—The regular west-bound passenger train on the Rio Grande Railroad came into this place at 3:10 P. M. with more passengers than usual. When about three miles west, when rounding a curve into a deep cut, the engineer discovered the track to be obstructed by a pile of rock about three feet high.

He reversed his engine and started to back to this city, when four robbers surrounded the train and ordered all hands up, but seeing the train move backward they opened fire on the engineer, who had crouched behind the boiler to avoid their bullets. Many shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

O. H. Weissinger, a traveling man from Waco who was a passenger, said the passengers all made frantic efforts to conceal their valuables. Most of the passengers consisted of delegates returning from the Methodist Conference at Weatherford. The men wore no masks. A posse was organized and conveyed to the scene at once. The country at the spot selected for the robbery is rough, with very little timber.

TROLLEY ROAD TO NEWPORT.

Incorporation of a Company that Projects a Through Line from Fall River.

NEWPORT, Nov. 23.—The incorporators of the Middletown and Portsmouth Street Railway met this afternoon and elected these officers: President—Melville Bull of Middletown; Vice President—Edward A. Brown; Treasurer—Philip L. Saltonstall, Boston; Secretary—Albert C. Landers, Newport; Board of Directors—Melville Bull, Edward A. Brown, Philip L. Saltonstall, Albert C. Landers, Charles C. Pierce of Boston, William A. Tucker of Boston, A. C. Titus, Lorenzo Tollman.

The persons interested in the building of the railway—a trolley line—also have control of the Fall River and Stone Bridge Railway charter, which will enable them to build a connecting link between Fall River and Newport, providing the Councils of Middletown and Portsmouth vote them permission, and it seems probable they will. The Newport Street Railway Company is working in accord with the new company.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure is central in the Mississippi Valley, and covers the Atlantic States and Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has risen generally east of the Mississippi River, and fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is lower in New England and the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Central Valleys, and warmer in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the northern portion of the East Gulf States. Light showers and snows have fallen in New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States; also in the Pacific States. The weather will remain fair, with low temperature, Wednesday and Thursday in New England, the Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Fair weather, with slowly rising temperature, is indicated for the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	31	31	35
6 A. M.	29	30	34
9 A. M.	33	30	37
12 M.	33	37	42
3 P. M.	42	31	38
6 P. M.	43	29	32
9 P. M.	47	23	28
12 P. M.	48	22	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1896	38
Corresponding date for last twenty years	42

The ma

Afflicted with Catarrh

Better Health Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was afflicted with catarrh and was in such a condition that every little draught would cause me to take cold. After having taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have been strengthened, and I am in better health than I have ever been before." JOHN ALBERT, 79 James St., New York City, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

although as yet somewhat rugged, pathway of civil service reform. For the past eight years I have been a member of the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn, for almost the last seven and I still am its Chairman, serving in that capacity during four municipal administrations. From the experience thus gained, I am firmly of the opinion that the best results in municipal government cannot be obtained without the aid of honestly administered civil service rules, and it gives me very great pleasure to be able to state that this is also the unanimous judgment of the four chief executive officers under whom I served, and, with a few exceptions, of the chiefs of the various executive bureaus during the same period. That which is deemed essential in municipal administration is also necessary to the successful operation of national Administrations, and there can be no reasonable doubt whatever that if the present civil service system is further developed and perfected that the pernicious and demoralizing influence of the spoils system will vanish and soon be forgotten.

Efficiency as a Standard.

When efficiency, ascertained through competitive examination when practicable, and a reasonable latitude given to the scope of practicability, is the recognized standard for civil appointments instead of, as heretofore, political influence exerted in behalf of the mere partisan, as a reward for past or prospective political service, a marked improvement in the quality and value of the service rendered will immediately follow. Candidates, as in other countries, will fit themselves for these positions of honorable employment, and soon there will become apparent among the civil servants of the Nation a high standard of education and refinement, now so conspicuously absent, and an esprit de corps second only to that which we so much admire and prize among the uniformed forces of the United States.

It will be remembered by very many here to-night, I remember it very well, that the stress of civil war compelled Congress in 1861 and 1862 to direct an executive department of the Government to enter into a system of banking and legal tender note issue which was never contemplated by the Constitution, and for which it was not then and has never since been adequately equipped.

Regarded as a War Measure.

This action was regarded at the time as a war measure, pure and simple, and tolerated as such, but notwithstanding the fact that the war terminated over thirty years ago, and that the major portion of the war debt has since been liquidated, it has been permitted to grow into a most insidious source of National financial weakness, an endless chain, as ex-Secretary Carlisle used to call it, of commercial anxiety and distrust, masking itself behind any and every condition of prosperity, but ever ready to show its face and come to the front, whenever a disturbing cloud is seen to appear upon the financial horizon.

I think we are all of one mind, that there cannot be two great banking systems successfully operated at the same time in this country, one by the Government and one by the people, and that that which is not legitimate must ultimately stand aside, and there cannot be much difference of opinion that sooner or later the Government must be that one.

Anticipating the possibility of Congressional inaction, a Monetary Convention was convened at Indianapolis in January last, composed of delegates from the principal commercial bodies throughout the land, and in which, through its duly constituted representatives, this chamber took an active part. After mature deliberation it was decided that if Congress failed to appoint the hoped-for commission the convention would create one upon its own responsibility. This his since been done, and that commission is now in session and will be ready to report before the new year.

The Arbitration Treaty.

I think I should also refer to the almost universal feeling of regret and disappointment that immediately followed the refusal by the Senate to ratify the arbitration treaty which had been so admirably negotiated between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. It will be remembered how very greatly interested we all were in this question while legislative action was pending, and how this Chamber and kindred associations throughout the land placed themselves on record as favoring its ratification. You may also remember how we, and, indeed, I may add the whole commercial community in general, were twitted in some quarters as being what was called "Peace at any price kind of people," who held our commercial interests so precious as to shut out the claims of patriotism and American manhood. This was a silly and idle and contemptible insinuation.

From the day that the tea chests were thrown overboard in a New England harbor down to the present time, the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of this country have contributed more of their substance than all other interests combined toward upholding the rights and privileges of American citizenship and the honor and dignity of the American Nation, and this they stand ever ready to repeat whenever righteous occasion demands it. It is not my province or my purpose to criticise our legislators in this instance; they are responsible to the people from whom they derive their authority, but I do claim the privilege of saying here to-night that arbitration as a means of settling differences and misunderstandings, when admissible, and there are times when it is not, is honorable and praiseworthy to all who engage in it, I care not whether they be nations or associations or individuals.

Chamber of Commerce Building.

And now, with your permission, I beg to say a few words upon a subject that has a very warm place in my heart. The question is this, and I state it as plainly as I possibly can, shall we make the movement that was inaugurated in the early part of last Summer to provide a permanent home for the Chamber of Commerce a complete success or shall we permit it to fail? Let me remind you that, at our annual meeting in May last, when your Nominating Committee presented my name as my own successor to the high office I then held, before any action was taken I gave you fair warning that if it was your good pleasure to again honor me with your preference I would consider my election as your indorsement of the project I then so earnestly advocated.

Already the sum of $620,000 has been subscribed by about two hundred of our members, and it is to the remaining one thousand who have not as yet responded that I address my appeal to contribute the $380,000 yet necessary to insure success.

SECRETARY GAGE'S ADDRESS.

He Speaks on Finance, and Says Banking May Be Made Safe at Trifling Cost.

At the conclusion of Mr. Orr's address the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the health of the President of the United States was drunk standing. Then, while the band was still playing, some one at the President's table called for "three cheers for Mr. McKinley," and they were given with a will.

When quiet was restored Mr. Orr introduced Secretary Gage to speak to the toast, "Currency Reform. Now or When?"

Mr. Gage said:

I must confess to some surprise at the youthful appearance of this company. My honored friend, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, informed me with a perfect gravity of manner that I would here meet a company of men who, for 120 years, had met annually together to celebrate the greatness of their beloved city and to plan for its future growth.

It is evident that his statement, involving the idea of such personal longevity, was not to be taken in a literal sense. Your grandfathers, your fathers, and you in proper order of succession, were all required to establish this history of a common interest in the progress of a great city's—a great country's—development.

If your grandfather's time the first toast of the evening was, no doubt, the health and happiness of King George, but your fathers threw down that cup when they had once tasted the inspiring draught of independence for the colonies. You, the successors of both, in this intense and throbbing period of time, meet in the name of a Nation now great with the destinies of seventy millions of men and women and children.

Our Inherited Responsibilities.

The fathers of the Republic toiled, suffered, and triumphed. We honor their labors, we venerate their memories. We rejoice in the rich inheritance they transmitted to us, but we must not forget the responsibilities which the great inheritance carries with it. That was not an unnatural complaint which a man once made who, formerly poor, had become suddenly rich through a legacy from a deceased brother, when he declared that the cares, anxieties, and troubles of his new estate were so many and so great that sometimes he almost wished his brother hadn't died.

Our fathers had grave problems to solve. Our own are equally serious. They are even more complex. The fidelity shown by the fathers should fitly example our fidelity. That is the price through which the good we enjoy may be honorably possessed, added to, and passed on to those who follow us.

We are met just now with one of those problems which must be bravely faced and wisely solved. It is a question fundamental, in a material sense, to the welfare of every member of the mighty group which constitutes our National life. It touches the humble and dependent more closely than it does the strong and powerful, although in its final determination the far-reaching destinies of all are involved.

The Shadow of a Great Problem.

For four years its injurious shadow has depressed industry and enterprise. Thanks to the wise instincts of our people, and to their declaratory voice uttered in November last, assurances have come to lift doubts, to banish fears, to brace hope, and to lend courage.

This happy reaction in enterprise now witnessed—the stimulation to industry—which has followed this new assurance, is a confirmatory evidence of the blighting influence of that fierce propaganda for "free silver" and semi-repudiation that met its just rebuke from the freeman's ballot in 1896.

It is said that to every man there comes at least once in his lifetime the opening door of opportunity. It is his critical hour. If he be unready, if he hesitate when he ought to enter, if, in short, his ability and the opportunity be not conjoined, fortune holds him thereafter unworthy of her favors and bestows them on another.

Something like this we do perceive in the history of men. It is equally discernible in the life of States and nations.

Shakespeare was not less philosopher than poet when he declared that—

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

Effects of Financial Legislation.

Speaking broadly, I believe that the shape and destiny of our National life, as it may be affected by financial legislation, is to be determined within the next four years. Four years is a period so short in a people's history as to bar all idea of futurity and to require in substitution the more immediate, omnipresent now.

The forces and energies which found victorious expression in the last election are as significant now as they were then. Are we intelligent and courageous enough to take the action their present warrant justifies, and secure the future against the dangers which have been for the present overcome?

It is said that under present conditions it is impossible that obstructionists can hinder and defeat the popular will; that agitation on so delicate a subject as the money standard is disturbing; that we have the best of guarantees that for four years the present status will be maintained; that the revival of business will be best assured by the policy of inaction. Covered in one sentence, all this is summed up in the much-abused maxim "Let well enough alone." The maxim well applied is indeed a wise one, but the wisdom of it lies in the application of it.

When ultra conservatism applies it to justify a condition which is "bad enough" instead of "well enough," it is fatally misapplied. That the condition of our currency and banking system is "bad enough" is certified to by the deliberate judgment of the great body of economic students and by a general consensus of opinion among business men.

An Inelastic Banking System.

It certainly is not well enough with a banking system utterly inelastic and correspondingly irresponsive to the domestic requirements of trade and industry to which, in its proper relation, the banking system should be the faithful and efficient handmaiden.

It is not well enough with the National Treasury awkwardly performing an office which is entirely foreign to its proper function. It is not well enough, it is absolutely bad, when the result is a public treasury so expanded in its demand liabilities in a time of profound peace as to threaten its solvency in case of war. Thomas Jefferson, the putative father of Democracy, himself declared:

"During the interval between war and war all that outstanding paper should be called in, coin be permitted to flow in again, and hold the field of circulation until another was, should require its yielding place again to the national medium."

No, my friends, we are not justified in falling back in supreme indifference to rest upon a perverted maxim.

Gens. Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston did that after the first battle of Bull Run, when, with fresh columns at their hand, they could have marched on and occupied our capital. The Federal commander after Antietam did that, since it has been shown that the Confederate forces were too much exhaustsed to interpose any effective obstacle to the possession of Richmond.

Agitation May be a Necessity.

Nor is agitation to be feared in its effect on industry or business affairs, if it is to be an agitation in behalf of better conditions. We have absolute security that for at least four years no step can be effectively taken which will degrade our money standard or bring dishonor to the National credit. Agitation will, therefore, result in nothing or be productive of good. Under such conditions agitation is the highest conservatism.

The establishment of our currency and banking system upon more secure foundations is the one thing lacking to the things which make for a permanent condition of reasonable prosperity.

In securing this the pioneer in the West, the laborer in the mines, the toiler in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the merchant and the banker, are all, whether they know it or not, each in his degree alike interested.

The text to which I was called to speak is thus stated: "Currency Reform—Now or When?"

By implication I am absolved from all obligation to discuss the "how" or to go into details of methods to achieve currency reform. This is a great relief to me for two reasons:

First, it might be injudicious to anticipate here and now what it will be my official duty to set forth a little later on.

Second, it would be to enter at once the field of greatest controversy, where doubts and fears are most numerous and where passions and prejudices have their freest play.

Every One Favors His Kind of Reform

Every one favors reform—his kind of reform. Many are willing to have reform, anybody's kind, if it can be had without struggle and free of cost. Others, seeing that the path of virtue leads to serene and restful planes, are willing to walk in the way of it, even at the cost of present pain and sacrifice.

The first group embraces the radicals and faddists of every kind who will tolerate no method not individually their own.

The second group, the indifferent many, prate reform, but are fruitful only in objections. You may retire the greenback, or otherwise reduce the redundant issues of the National obligations payable on demand, but, strange inconsistency, you must not issue bonds in a time of peace—not even to discharge sacred obligations incurred in war. These people ought to inform us as to which of the two is the higher wisdom. To avail ourselves of conditions favorable to the highest credit and lowest interest, to put our financial house in order, or to wait until another period shall come, when, as in the unhappy days of 1860-65, we may be forced to face dishonor or to recover ourselves at double interest upon obligations realizing to our Treasury only 60—or 40—per cent. of the face of the contract. Others of the same group tell us: "You shall not contract the currency, nor shall you permit any substitution in the form of bank note issues." With all these limitations, restrictions, and impossible conditions, they respectfully submit that they "favor" reform.

The third group convinced of the wisdom of reform—and reform now—and perceiving that in nature's order every good acquired involves some sacrifice made, must stand together in patient persistency and work along the line of least resistance (for this, too, is nature's order) to secure those high ends at which they aim.

Currency System May Be Made Safe.

In a word, I commit myself to the following proposition: At a cost too contemptible for serious consideration, the debatable condition of our currency and banking system may be put upon clearly safe, if not theoretically scientific, foundations. This may be secured without any unnecessary contraction of the circulating medium of exchange and with no danger of an undue expansion, and, best of all, this desirable end may carry in its effect potential relief to those districts in the South and West, which, though rich in possibilities of soil and climate, have been held back through the absence of banking capital and credit facilities.

Nor will I permit myself to doubt that in the councils of our Nation a wise statesmanship, supported and sustained by the wisdom and value of a pure patriotism among our people, will find the way to the much-needed result.

How fair a land! How infinite its possibilities! What has it not done for the afflicted and the unfortunate of earth! With just laws, with institutions conformable to natural rights, with honest regard for honorable obligations, with a common love for the common weal, who can prophecy its future greatness and glory?

Standing now near the close of this fruitful year, rich in its product of orchard, field, and farm, there come to my mind the words of one who said:

I see in tasseled rank and file the regiment of corn;
Their bending sabres, millions strong, salute the Summer morn;
The harvest fields, as round and red as full-grown harvest moon,
That fill the broad horizons up with mimic gold of noon;
I count a thousand villages like flocks in pastures grand,
I hear the roar of caravans through all the blessed land.
The country grasps the ripened year and holds it in her hand.
For daily bread the Earth lifts up a plaintive daily prayer,
America, with open palm, makes answer everywhere.

SPEECH OF GOV. BLACK.

He Complimented the Chamber, and Appealed for the Commercial Supremacy of New York.

When the applause that showed the Chamber's appreciation of Mr. Gage's words was quieted Gov. Black was introduced to reply to the toast, "The State of New York." He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: The origin of this body was before the Revolution, and on many events since then it has left its mark. The development of the country, though unparalleled, has not been unattended with resistance. Growth must always make compensation for what it gains, and if there is no other way that compensation must be made through suffering and peril. The growth of this country demonstrated this rule, for, with all its wonderful advantages of wealth, of climate, and of position, it has faced its share of trouble and its people have sometimes stood where the fate of mankind would rise or fall by their determination. Nations are like men; if they progress too rapidly they must lose many of their friends. The world is small, and sympathy is more easily aroused at the misfortunes of others than exultation at their prosperity. Too rapid success in another is a test which few friendships will endure. The United States has never been excepted from this fate. In peace it has ever brooded over her and in war has threatened her destruction. But through all adversities and checks and rivalries her strength has grown with every day and her influence, resting upon great achievements, has found its way to every place where human interests are involved.

New York the Centre.

The events which have led to these results have often grouped themselves about New York. What the skill of her citizens has devised and their hands performed has been sometimes the centre of the arch that held the rest. In invention, in finance, and in commerce her lamp has guided many an enterprise, and her tracks have been followed with increasing confidence. But for what she has done she is entitled to no greater praise than many who have accomplished less. Her performances have been great because her powers have been sufficient. Gifts should be measured by the store from which they are taken, and achievements by the means supplied. Every one of the allied Commonwealths which constitute the Union has contributed its share to the permanence and glory of the whole. Bound together by the recollections of the past and the promise and hope of the future, let us hope they will move forward to a destiny as yet imperfectly foretold. The labors of each shall stimulate the others, and, actuated by honest jealousies, inspired by genuine rivalries, may they reach and hold the highest eminence, still united. If New York has in the past maintained the lead, she is under greater obligations now than ever to hold that place. The conditions which surround her are now, and have always been, the best upon this continent. She has had not only what she earned, but by her situation the benefits of others' labor have fallen in her lap. The commerce of the ocean naturally comes to her wharves, and the traffic of a large portion of the country finds here its easiest outlet. On that part of the seacoast marvelous for its beauty, in the midst of a country picturesque and fertile, with a climate agreeable through all the seasons of the year, the wealth of other States and cities often finds its permanent abiding place in the City of New York.

Advantages of Fortune.

These advantages, which come not by labor but by fortune, are likely to mislead us. We may attribute to our enterprise benefits in which that enterprise had not the slightest part. We may feel that security and prominence which make us indifferent to gains that others covet. The spirit of satisfaction with ourselves and indifference to opportunities may seriously retard us. It is a spirit that has never failed to be disastrous to nations, communities, and men. No matter what conditions may surround us, success will never be achieved and long retained except by vigilance and labor. It has been declared by many that the City of New York is neglectful of her opportunities; that, through indifference, advantages she might have gained have gone to others in no sense her equal competitors. If this charge is not entirely true, it at least is not entirely false. A single illustration never proves a charge, but it may suggest and lead to others by which the proof may be complete. The commerce of New York has been larger than that of all other ports in this country combined. It has been and is the foundation of her prosperity and greatness. She can with less effort than any other city control the traffic coming from the land and from the sea. And yet, with a magnificent harbor, with a population steadily increasing, she has sat here surrounded by railroads and rivers, and the ocean, and seen the main source of her power and her glory constantly decline.

Commerce Falling Off.

I should feel that I misused your hospitality if I inflicted figures on an occasion like this, but I should also feel that I had failed in the main purpose of my coming if I did not urge upon you a careful study of the figures relating to your commerce. They show a marked and steady falling off, while a corresponding gain has come to other places on the coast. There was a time when nearly seven-tenths of the imports and exports of this country were handled in New York. That has gradually diminished, until now it is scarcely half. During thirty years last preceding 1896 the foreign commerce of New York shrank from 59 to 51 per cent., while Boston, with a smaller harbor, with no rivers or canals, has during the same period doubled hers. There may be other reasons for this unfavorable comparison, but this at least is one: Boston has done her best and New York has not. And it has often happened in the world that in time the best efforts of the weak surpass the indifferent efforts of the strong.

To Encourage Trade.

This society is organized to encourage commerce. That purpose is the main precept in a charter, whose age is now creeping up to a century and a half. In this Chamber of Commerce, ever since its creation, have been many of the leaders of American enterprise. It has had a long and honorable history. Its influence has been powerful and its aims and purposes high. The growth of the City of New York is the pride of all the States, and there is no society of men here or elsewhere in whom greater confidence is reposed or on whom a greater obligation rests to maintain the proud supremacy which New York has long enjoyed.

Gentlemen, if I have not spoken strictly to the toast which you assigned to me, "The State of New York," it is because I feel that the larger meaning of that toast is not confined by territorial limits, but that the interests of the State embrace the welfare of all the people, and that as its past has been, so will its future be, commensurate with the country's needs and aspirations.

GEN. MERRITT'S REMARKS.

In Place of Gen. Miles He Responds to the Toast, "The Army."

Gen. Miles was to have responded to the toast "The Army." He was unable to be present, and Gen. Wesley Merritt took his place. In his remarks he said:

You can scarcely expect an officer of the army who has had no means of preparation to respond to any toast. I can scarcely instruct the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the army; it seems to know pretty well what the army is. A recent resolution introduced by the Chamber of Commerce has given the information to the country as to the necessities of the army, and that is the increase of the artillery.

After the eloquent speech we have just listened to, and, in fact, I may say the three eloquent speeches, it is scarcely to be expected that I should say anything to enlighten you. The fact that I was expected to deliver an oration or speech has destroyed my dinner. [Laughter.] I am glad to say that my speech will not destroy the effect of yours, [laughter,] for it necessarily must be brief.

The army as it now exists is better than it has ever been before. In the presence of the Honorable Secretary of War [applause] I have some hesitancy in saying much about the army, because he knows all about it. I tried to induce him to make the speech instead of myself. However, being his junior in rank, I had to respond to his order.

I am very sorry that Gen. Miles, the General in Chief of the army, is not here to-night to talk for himself, for they say that he makes a good speech. That is something that I have never been expected to do. I am rather a man of action. However, what we need in the army is an increase. We are always calling for an increase, and the Chamber of Commerce has recognized that fact.

We have a number of very fine guns now, the finest in the world, with disappearing carriages, that act like a charm, which are as delicate as clockwork, which need men to take care of them, and if the Government does not afford us that protection, it will be a loss of money, for they have appropriated money for those guns and we need the men to care for them. [Applause.] We have some men, we have the guns, and we have the money, too. [Laughter.] That puts me in mind of the old English rhymn that

"We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do,
We have the men, we have the guns, and
we have the money, too."

COMMODORE BUNCE TALKS.

In Response to the Toast, "The Navy," He Tells of Our Defensive Power.

In introducing Commodore Bunce after Gen. Merritt had closed, President Orr said: "I am sure that we are taking a pride in the army. I know we are having a growing pride in our navy. It is with very great pleasure, gentlemen, that I now give you the toast, 'The Navy,' and the response will be made by Commodore Francis M. Bunce."

Commodore Francis M. Bunce, in his response, said:

During our war so many improvements in the old, and discoveries of new naval appliances of all descriptions, had been made that the navies of the world were forced to a study of our operations. The admonition of the Monitor was heeded the world over. We were satisfied, for some years, to confine ourselves to the exercise of a careful watch of the progress of naval development abroad, but in 1881 our first effort to profit by our own experience and to make use of the information we received from abroad, was the organization by Secretary of the Navy Hunt of the first Advisory Board of which Admiral John Rodgers was President. The report of this board, among other things, advised the use of steel as the material. The wisdom of this recommendation has been fully proved.

Secretary Chandler succeeded Secretary Hunt, and, pursuant to an act of Congress, a second Advisory Board was appointed. The first ships of the remodeled navy were constructed under the direction of this board. These were the Dolphin, Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston. The rebuilding of the monitors considered worth it was also undertaken.

Secretary Whitney succeeded Secretary Chandler just as the new ships were approaching completion and became ready for trial. During the trials which followed defects were found and improvements suggested, and Secretary Whitney, determining to profit more directly by European experience, obtained from England plans for two classes of vessels the engines of which represented fair work of Europe. The ships constructed after these plans were the Baltimore and the Charleston, and their engines, with those of the Texas, have served, to a greater or less extent, to vastly improve the machinery of our ships.

Secretary Tracy followed Mr. Whitney, and the work of development and increase of the navy progressed continuously through his and our succeeding naval administrations.

A system of tactics has been perfected, and we are now sure that our naval force can be thrown compactly to any point of our coast, or indeed to any part of the world, and be in readiness at all times for effective work.

In comparison with the great naval powers we are numerically weak in naval strength. We shall be unable from this fact to operate on their coasts, but we are able, by a combination of our weaker naval forces, with fortifications properly placed on our approaches, and with mine fields where they can be used, to retain command of the sea on our own coasts and prevent attack upon its commercial centres or its occupation at any point.

MAYOR STRONG'S RESPONSE.

The Duties and Obligations of a Citizen of New York Told by the Chief Magistrate.

After the applause which greeted Commodore Bunce's remarks had subsided, President Orr said:

"Our next speaker needs no introduction to you. He will speak to you upon 'The Duties and Obligations of a Citizen of New York,' Mayor Strong." (Cheers and great applause.)

Mayor Strong said, in part:

"When your committee sent a notice to me, I think the latter part of last week, that I was to make an address this evening on the subject that the Chairman has announced, I was taken right back. I almost fainted in my chair. (Laughter. A voice, "You never fainted in your life.")

"But for a cup of tea which was kindly administered, (A voice, "That means rye.") that is always valuable in case of an emergency, I am afraid that I should not have had the pleasure of being with you to-night.

I want to say to the members of the Chamber of Commerce that I think the first duty of a citizen of the City of New York, which is laid down in the law and which is older than the Chamber of Commerce itself, is, "Fear God and keep His commandments."

The next duty I think is equally important, and that is to protect our flag. [Applause.] I suppose that I might stop here because there is eloquence enough in just that expression.

But I want just to say one or two things in reference to the Chamber of Commerce and to the institution called the Board of Trade in the City of New York, and that is in respect to the commerce of our city, in which we are more interested than in any other one thing.

For the past twenty-five years we have not cared for the commerce of the city as we should. I mean in the matter of increasing docks and facilities for commerce. There is another thing that the Chamber of Commerce ought to look after. It costs more to put a bushel of wheat into a vessel here bound for Liverpool than it does to carry the wheat all the way from Buffalo to New York. Now, that is wrong. That should be corrected, so that the commerce of this port will not be diverted to Baltimore, Newport News, and other places.

DANIEL C. GILMAN'S WORDS.

President of Johns Hopkins Speaks of the Impulse That Commerce Has Received from Science.

Following Mayor Strong and the last speaker of the evening was President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, who spoke to the toast, "Commerce, the child of science and its filial supporter." President Hopkins said:

Without endeavoring to carry into the domain of historical research this comprehensive theme, let me give some striking illustrations of the impulse that commerce has received from science, which shall not be drawn from present times, at least from days with which many of this assembly are personally familiar. It is to the science of naval architecture and engineering that commerce owes the marvelous improvements which have transformed in half a century the packets of the Black Ball Line and the Baltimore clippers, built of wood and driven by wind, into the majestic iron steamers of to-day.

I need only remind you that the size, materials, forms, structure, and steering apparatus of seagoing ships, the white squadron for example, protectors of our commerce, and the great liners of the ocean carriers of merchandise and multitudes, are the results of profound study by able men, long-continued, in quiet hours, unobserved by the multitude, devoted to the ascertainment of accurate knowledge.

The Various Accomplishments.

It is mechanical science which has developed the steam engine from the feeble motor invented by Robert Fulton and first tried upon the Hudson into the triple and quadruple expansion engines which now propel enormous steamers across the ocean to and fro with a regularity almost as exact as the swinging of a pendulum.

Geographical science has studied every portion of the globe and opened to commerce the continents of Africa and Australia and the Islands of Japan and Oceanica, closed to Europeans before the days of Wilkes, Perry, Stanley, and other explorers. To it is hydrography that commerce is indebted for the accurate surveys of coasts and channels and harbors, and those surveys carried on by the United States Navy on the very bottom of the ocean which preceded and probably insured the laying of the Atlantic cable.

Nor must the infant science of meteorology be forgotten, interpreter of the laws of winds and cyclones, guardian of the departing mariner, and warden of the port. Without astronomy there would have been no sure navigation of the open sea. Physics, as well, fulfilled its part.

Cancel these gifts of science. Restore electricity to the excitement of a bit of sealing wax or amber; bid the quadruple expansion engine contract into the teakettle from which it has been evolved; reduce the multiple almanac to the delineation of the dipper or a means of finding the polar star; destroy the charts on which reefs and shoals are carefully indicated; substitute clippers for steamers, and divert your attention from telegraphs and telephones, and send your messages across the ocean in three or four weeks' time, and where would commerce be?

Let us now reverse our point of view and consider that commerce, the child of science, has been a generous supporter, with open-handed munificence, with horns of plenty filled with the products of every clime.

Rapidly glance at the record. An East India merchant,

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled, in Asia wed,"

made three timely gifts to the collegiate school in New Haven which have given renown for almost 200 years to the name of Elihu Yale. The last half century has been prolific in kindred gifts. It was a merchant of Mobile who founded the Sheffield Scientific School in New Haven; a merchant of Boston who founded the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge; a merchant of New York who established the John C. Green School of Science in Princeton; a merchant of Brooklyn, Henry W. Sage, whose gifts to Cornell University surpassed the founders; a merchant of New Orleans whose name is recalled by Tulane University, and a merchant of Baltimore, Johns Hopkins, who divided his fortune between a university and a hospital.

Some Famous Philanthropists.

Look at the modern libraries of this country. John Jacob Astor, a merchant of New York, set the example, soon to be followed by Lenox and Tilden. Joshua Bates rendered a like service to Boston. William Brown, to Liverpool. George Peabody of London, to whom Harvard and Yale owe great museums; Chittenden of New York, Pratt of Baltimore, Newberry of Chicago, each one a merchant, and many more, have been the builders of libraries, once called by Carlyle the true universities.

When Western learning was needed in Turkey and the Levant, it was a merchant of New York, who founded Robert College near Constantinople, and another merchant—William E. Dodge, and his associates—who supported the Syrian College of Beyroot. When it was a question of arctic research, Henry Grinnell and George Peabody equipped the expeditions of Kane and his successors, and when in New York a museum of natural history was required, or a gallery of the fine arts, it was from the members of this chamber that support was secured. [Applause.]

Is it not clear that the pursuit of commerce broadens the mind and enlarges the sympathies? To promote among the nations of the earth reciprocity; to secure those exchanges alike advantageous to the buyer and the seller; to study the resources and the requirements of the world imbues the merchant with wisdom, forethought, courage, and generosity.

Florence and Venice were made illustrious by their merchants; Frankfort, Augsburg, and Nuremberg, centres of trade, were centres also of liberty and art; London, Liverpool, and Amsterdam have carried around the world the benefits of Christian civilization, and New York, greater now than ever, will continue, we may rest assured, to follow the brilliant example of the past, and give new proof that if commerce is the child of Science, it bestows upon its parent a filial and generous supoprt. [Applause.]

President Orr then congratulated Mr. Delmonico on his new building, and asked those present to drink to Mr. Delmonico's success in his new undertaking.

MR. DEPEW TELLS A STORY.

How He Purchased Immunity from the Newspaper Men.

When Chauncey M. Depew passed through the press room on his way to join the ladies in the musicians' gallery at the Chamber of Commerce dinner last night he was held up by the newspaper men, who declined to let him pass until he had made a speech.

He tried to beg off, declaring that he had just come from a meeting of a society, the object of which is to help and reform boys of the slums, but he spoiled the plaintive effect of his excuse by saying: "I wish you had all been there; it would have done you good." Then, when he found the way still barred, he told this story:

A temperance man in a temperance town informed against a man called Duffy, accused of selling whisky. Duffy denied his guilt, and the truckman who delivered a barrel of whisky to him was called to prove the informer's case. He refused to admit that he had delivered the whisky, but admitted that he had delivered a barrel.

"But wasn't it 'whisky' painted on one end of the barrel?" demanded the informer.

"It was," replied the driver, "and Duffy was painted on the other end, and I can't swear which the barrel contained."

The story raised a laugh, and Mr. Depew escaped.

A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic, and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness, and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

BRAIN WORKERS PRONOUNCE IT "The Ideal Tonic"

BECAUSE IT IS UNEQUALED BY ANY-THING IN FORTIFYING, STRENGTHENING AND REFRESHING BODY AND BRAIN

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Camerden & Forster

Individuality in Decorating

the home is the rule this year. Odd, quaint, and beautiful pieces from the ends of the earth make our stock a treasure house of uniqueness.

Clocks Statuary Art Goods

Fifth Av., No. 273, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A SUPERB COLLECTION IN THE MOST DESIRABLE SIZES AND COLORINGS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SUITABLE FOR SALON, LIBRARY OR DINING ROOM.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

W. & J. SLOANE

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

MISSING WITH $2,500.

Donald McClelland, Clerk in the Bronx Borough Bank, Disappears After Gettting a Check Cashed.

Donald Alexander McClelland, who has always been considered by people of the town of Westchester as a model young man, and who was an active member of the Methodist Church of that place and a teacher of a class in the Sunday school, has disappeared with $2,500 belonging to the Bronx Borough Bank.

It is reported that a woman, with whom he is supposed to be in company, was the cause of his downfall. The woman is not known, and the principal clue on which the police are working is one of her photographs. It is the picture of a plain, almost homely woman of perhaps thirty years of age, and the face shows none of the charms which might lead a respected and trusted man to ruin his career.

McClelland had been for five years a clerk in the bank which he is accused of robbing. He also served as messenger and runner. About noon last Monday he was given a check for $2,500 on the Twenty-third Ward Bank, signed by the cashier, Morris M. Corwin. He was told to get the check cashed. The Twenty-third Ward Bank is at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He returned there a little later, presented the check, and drew the money. The cashier of the Bronx Borough Bank waited in vain for his return. An effort was made to find him, but without success. Later in the afternoon, when he was still missing, the bank notified the National Surety Company, and a general alarm was later sent out by the police for the missing man.

A special officer of the Surety Company and a detective called at McClelland's home, on Main Street, Westchester, and found that the young man's parents had not had the slightest intimation of his departure. His father, J. A. McClelland, a dentist, and a man over seventy years of age, was almost overcome by the news. But he willingly furnished the officers with whatever information he had. He said he had discovered nothing to lead him to think that his son was going to the bad.

McClelland is twenty-two years old. His aged mother is seriously ill, and it is feared that she will die from the shock of her son's disgrace. Dr. McClelland said last night:

"I don't believe a word of this story that my boy is a thief. He has either lost his mind or been waylaid and robbed. There was never a more honest boy. Why, he would not even go into a saloon to collect a bill. For the past two weeks I have noticed that he has been acting queerly.

It has been discovered from an examination of the bank's books that $35 is missing.

Mr. Steffner of the Surety Company said yesterday that the strangest thing about the case is that, although McClelland had taken but $2,500, he had free access to the bank's vault, and could have made away with $25,000 if he had chosen to do so.

"The bank is fully protected against any loss," said Mr. Steffner. "The officers of the Surety Company are confident of his early apprehension and conviction."

McClelland's description is as follows: Weight, 145 pounds; height, 5 feet 8 inches; black hair, heavy, bushy, and parted in the middle; slight mustache, and large, prominent nose. He is a slow talker, and has a habit of throwing back his head when talking.

Frank Blake, who lives on the East Chester Road, said yesterday he saw the young man on that road at 9 o'clock in the morning, walking through a clump of woods half a mile from the town.

"DON'T WORRY" CIRCLES.

Theodore F. Seward's Scheme for Their Formation Approved by His Audience at St. James's Episcopal Church.

"Is the Church too narrow to embrace some modern thinkings on religious questions?" was the title of a paper read last night by Theodore F. Seward before about one hundred persons in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The meeting was called for general discussion of Mr. Seward's subject, and this followed the reading. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D.D., presided.

The gravamen of Mr. Seward's argument was in favor of the forming of what he called "Don't Worry" circles. Several of them, toward which he had acted the part of grandfather, were, he said, already in existence. He wanted to start another, with St. James's Church as its centre. He dwelt upon the prevalence of the physical and mental evils which are due to worriment. The members of the "Don't Worry" circles helped one another to escape or to alleviate these evils.

Dr. Warren seconded what Prof. Seward had said, but declared that he would also like to have what might be called "Worry Clubs," where the exponents of the new scientific views of religion could freely express their opinions in the presence of church men and church women, and where those opinions might with equal freedom be criticised.

There was later a showing of hands on each of these propositions, and both were approved. Miss Georgiana I. S. Edwards, an expounder of "Christian Science," who was present, agreed at Mr. Seward's request to give a half-hour talk at a meeting to be held at the church on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M. It was arranged that the first meeting of the new "Don't Worry" Circle should take place at the residence of Judge Rufus B. Cowing, 138 East Seventy-eighth Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 8:15 P. M.

DUTIES ON TOM-TOMS.

General Appraisers Decide that They Are Musical Instruments.

Two band masters of this city aided the United States Board of General Appraisers in reaching the conclusion yesterday that Foochow gongs or tom-toms are musical instruments. A quantity of these were imported by Charles H. Wyman & Co. of St. Louis last January, and the Surveyor of that port assessed a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on them as manufactures of metal. The importers insisted that the tom-toms were dutiable at 25 per cent. as musical instruments, and carried the case on protest to the General Appraisers.

These Foochow gongs are nearly three feet in diameter, and are of thicker metal than is to be found in gongs commonly used in place of bells by hotels and steamers. Two bandmasters, C. J. Crowley of the Eighth Regiment and Victor Herbert, appeared before the board as experts, and testified that they had in their bands gongs similar to the official sample of the imported articles and that they regarded the latter as musical instruments. The General Appraisers thereupon decided that the tom-toms in question were musical instruments.

A protest filed by the S. P. Wetherill Company of this city against the assessment of duties on a reimportation of empty bags of American manufacture was decided in favor of the importers. The bags were exported filled with zinc ore, and were returned to this country without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture. Consequently they were entitled to free entry.

Colorado Rates Cut Again.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—The General Agent of the Morgan Steamship Line announced to-day that his company would publish a new schedule, effective Nov. 26, from Atlantic seaboard territory to Colorado common points, Denver, and the South, in connection with the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the rates to be: First class, $1.43; second class, $1.15; third class, 63 cents; fourth class,

WEYLER LANDS IN SPAIN

He Poses as the Champion of Home Industry and the Friend of the Spanish Workman.

BARCELONA CROWDS CHEER HIM

The General Will Go to Palma in Two Days and Reach Madrid by the Middle of December—He Talks Freely About Himself.

BARCELONA, Nov. 23.—Gen. Weyler, the former Captain General of Cuba, arrived here this morning on board the Spanish steamer Montserrat, from Havana via Gibara, Puerto Rico and Corunna. The General landed beneath the Columbus Monument at 10 A. M., accompanied by Gen. Montaner, and was acclaimed by about 20,000 people.

A number of bands and choirs took part in the welcome extended to Gen. Weyler and the Montserrat was met by many boats decorated with flags.

When the General landed, accompanied by Gen. Montaner, he entered the carriage of Deputy Saladrigas, and on the way to the latter's house Gen. Weyler cried: "Long live national production!"

The General also called for cheers for "Spain" and "Spanish Cuba," which met with enthusiastic responses from the populace.

After the crowd about Deputy Saladrigas's house had cheered Gen. Weyler until he appeared on the balcony, the former commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba cried:

"Long live the King, Spanish Cuba, and national labor!"

Addressing an industrial deputation which waited upon him later, Gen. Weyler said he had always been a protectionist and was resolved to defend the cause of national production.

Continuing, Gen. Weyler remarked:

"I have never been a politician, but I am simply a Spanish soldier. During my stay in Cuba I did my utmost to improve the lot of the soldier, and now I shall devote myself to improving the lot of the workman."

Gen. Weyler, addressing a number of his friends, shortly after his arrival here, expressed great regret at his recall from Cuba, adding that he was particularly annoyed at the attitude of certain newspapers, which declared he favored the insurgents. Continuing, the General remarked:

"Spanish soldiers, however, have the same contempt for these papers as they have for filibusters."

Referring to the concentration of the Cuban peasants near the towns of that island, Gen. Weyler explained that he deemed such a step necessary, because they were "spies, and the most devoted friends of the enemy."

In regard to autonomy, the former Captain General of Cuba said:

"Autonomy in Cuba would be most unfortunate for national industry. The riches of Cuba are Spanish, and autonomy means the disappearance of Spanish workmen, the riches of the island, labor there, and complete misery throughout the island.

"There is as much reason for Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and the other provinces to ask for autonomy as Cuba."

Gen. Weyler's declarations are generally approved here.

In a subsequent speech he accused the United States of "desiring to seize Cuban commerce by hunting Spaniards, who would die of starvation." He declared, amid applause, that he would "never cease to defend Spanish interests in the Antilles."

The friends of Gen. Weyler say the popular demonstration was not so big to-day because he was not expected to arrive here until to-morrow, when it was intended to make a great demonstration in his honor.

The friends of Gen. Weyler also claim that he has shown his loyalty by calling for cheers for the King when he appeared on the balcony of Deputy Saladriga's house.

During the day Gen. Weyler had a long conference with the Captain General of Catalonia.

The General will remain in Barcelona for two days, and on leaving here will go to Palma, Island of Majorca, his birthplace, where the inhabitants have been preparing to give him a hearty welcome home. He will arrive in Madrid about the middle of December.

It is understood in Barcelona that Gen. Weyler will hold aloof from the Carlists and Republicans, but he desires to pose as the champion of "national production," aims at reorganizing the Conservative Party, and, in order to realize his protectionist ideal, he will vigorously oppose the granting of tariff autonomy to Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The official report of the landing of Gen. Weyler at Barcelona differs from the independent reports. The former says the General landed without the demonstration in his honor assuming the proportions anticipated, and that as he traversed the streets the public appeared indifferent.

Continuing, the official version of the affair adds that six gala carriages awaited the General, but that the crowd was small; that little enthusiasm was manifested; that there were no delegations of students or politicians, and that no windows were decorated.

APEZTEGUIA LOSING FAVOR.

Havana Conservatives Displeased with His Remarks in New York.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The statements credited to the Marquis of Apeztegui, leader of the Conservative Party in Cuba, in interviews in New York while on his way from Spain via that city, are producing displeasure among the followers of the Marquis here, particularly his remarks to the effect that Gen. Weyler did not deserve the abuse or criticism he has received.

Such allegations coming from the Conservative leader, who is credited with having brought about the recall of Gen. Weyler from Cuba, are resented, and are classed as being on a par with the utterances and behavior of those who are taking part in the demonstrations in honor of the former Governor General. As a result, it is believed that an open rupture between the Conservatives and the Marquis will follow his arrival here.

SAGASTA SPEAKS FOR AUTONOMY.

He Tells a Catalan Delegation His Programme Will Not Be Modified.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Premier Sagasta, replying to-day to a Catalan deputation, formally declared that the Government of Spain could in no way modify its programme of autonomy for Cuba. Continuing, the Premier expressed the hope that the Cuban Assembly would elect a commission which would co-operate with a Spanish commission in determining the commercial relations between Cuba and Spain, by consulting their mutual interests.

This is interpreted as meaning that the Cabinet will adopt the scheme of Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies.

The Imparcial to-day strongly opposes the granting of tariff autonomy to Cuba, declaring that unless Spanish products are admitted to that island on preferential terms geographical conditions will compel the peninsula to renounce the Cuban market.

El Liberal strongly supports the proposition to give Cuba an autonomous tariff, and publishes documents tending to show that all the Cubans, even the Spanish colonists, desire autonomy.

Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, when receiving the Catalan deputations, spoke in substantially the same vein as Señor Sagasta.

The Cabinet in council has approved the article in the autonomy scheme giving the Cubans the control of the customs. Its terms will not be published until it has received the sanction of the Queen Regent.

PERALTA AN AMERICAN.

Seeking Citizenship Papers in Order to Save His Life in Cuba.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Application has been made to the Probate Court for the naturalization papers of J. G. De Peralta, now under sentence of death in Havana. Peralta was captured with a party of Cuban insurgents near Havana three weeks ago.

The Cubans were shot, but Peralta was to have until Dec. 5 to prove his citizenship in the United States. His papers were destroyed in the Court House fire, but there is ample evidence to enable the court to send to Secretary Sherman proof of his citizenship. A brother is now living in this city. It is said Peralta has a heavy claim against the Spanish Government for property destroyed in Cuba.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THANKSGIVING tide again, freighted with memories sad and sweet. Lundborg's Perfumes recall to us the perfection of nature's handicraft.

SEVEN CUBANS ATTACK A TOWN.

Spanish Soldiers Found in a Railroad Station Too Ill to Travel.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—An official report just issued says that seven insurgents attacked the small town of Santa Maria del Rosario, this province, last night, intending to force their way into the place. The enemy, however, was repelled by the local garrison.

Gen. Aguirre, it is stated from headquarters, was astonished to find at the railroad station of Santa Domingo a number of weak, pale, and thin soldiers. He asked them where they were going, and they replied that they were on their way to the District Hospital at Sagua. But as the men were evidently unable to travel, the General ordered them to return to the local hospital at Santa Domingo until they are able to perform active service, even to the extent of transporting themselves to the larger hospital.

LUIS SOMEILLAN RELEASED.

Chaquello and Diaz to Sail from Havana with Him To-day.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Under instructions from Marshal Blanco the authorities to-day released Luis Someillan, who was arrested Jan. 15, 1896, on charge of conspiracy against the Government, which accused him of being the agent in Havana of the insurgent Junta, and Manuel Fernandez Chaquello, who was captured July 9, 1896, near Jaruco, where he had landed with a filibustering expedition, and after trial was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Rafael Diaz was also released. The three men will sail for the United States to-morrow. Emilio Dominguez will be liberated and will sail for the United States Thursday.

PROTECTIONISM WORRIES CUBA.

Uneasiness Felt in Havana Over the Failure of the New Regime.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Great uneasiness is felt in influential Liberal circles over the news of the protectionist movement in Spain. It is believed that if the Government is not energetically seconded, serious conflict will come from the failure of the new régime, the principal feature of which is to leave the tariffs to Cuban control. But it is hoped that some means may be devised of harmonizing the conflicting interests.

Señor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo of Madrid, to-day had a conference at the Chamber of Commerce with the Association of Tobacco Leaf Merchants, promising to do in their behalf all that he justly could and to promote so far as possible measures that would specially favor their prostrate industry.

Señor José Bruzon, Governor of Havana Province, returned to the city to-day. The first aggressive steps of his administration are highly praised. According to the official account, the Governor aims to suppress gambling, and will even forbid playing at clubs. He intends to reorganize the police and to enforce strict sanitary and other disciplinary measures.

In official circles news is expected of important surrenders of insurgents to Gen. Pando yesterday at Castilda, on the south coast, and to Gen. Parrado this morning at Marianao.

TWO BOUTELLES IN CONGRESS.

Chicago Republican of that Name to Join the Maine Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—In the special election held to-day in the Sixth Congressional District, to choose a successor to Edward D. Cooke, deceased, Henry S. Boutelle, the Republican candidate, was elected over Vincent H. Perkins, his Democratic competitor, by 840 votes, the total vote being: Boutelle, 10,280; Perkins, 9,364; Langren, Populist, 228; David, Prohibitionist, 103.

At the last Congressional election in this district Cooke, Republican, was elected over Martin, Democrat, by a plurality of 6,579, the total vote being: Cooke, 25,273; Martin, 19,144.

CITY WAS WHITE WITH SNOW.

An Inch and a Half Fell, but Quickly Melted.

According to the measurements of the Weather Bureau officials, one and one-half inches of snow fell between 10:28 P. M. Monday and 8 A. M. yesterday. It did not reach anywhere near that depth at any place in the city streets, because most of it melted almost as soon as it fell.

There was a dainty gauze of the white stuff spread over the lawns in City Hall Park, perforated by the tiny spears of green. This, with the snow flurries recurrent during the day and evening, made it seem wintry enough, but it was wintry with the cold blast that came from the northwest. It blew forty-ve miles an hour and tore through the streets and about corners, making locomotion difficult. The snow flurries of the day did not attain to the dignity of measurable quantity, though at noon the flakes filled the atmosphere for a few minutes.

The temperature was then at its maximum of 37 degrees. It fell to 25 degrees at 8 P. M.

SNOW AFTER HEAT IN NEBRASKA.

Corn Husking Stopped for the Warm Weather and Resumed Again.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—The farmers of Nebraska have had to stop husking corn during the past week because of the heat in the cornfields. Horses and men have suffered from this. Yesterday the weather changed completely, and to-day a light snow has fallen. With one week more of favorable weather most of the corn in this vicinity will be husked.

The corn is in perfect condition, clean and dry. Cattle are now being turned into the stalks. Some of them are injured by eating too much dry feed, not being used to it. Jacob Brugger, living about five miles north of Winside, lost nine head of fine cattle from this cause.

Cold West and South.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The first Winter weather of the season enveloped the whole Middle South and West to-day, the line of freezing temperature extending as far south as Central Texas.

Up in the Northwest it is decidedly frigid. In Havre, Mon., the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero last night. Zero weather was experienced as far east as Moorhead, Minn. At St. Paul it was 8 degrees above to-day and at Chicago 18 degrees above. At St. Louis it was 26 degrees above, and this was about the average temperature down into Texas. The cold wave is moving eastward rapidly.

Murderous Assault in Connecticut.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 23.—Henry Oates, aged sixty-four years, a farmer living at Quaker Ridge, five miles northeast of this place, was assaulted in his barn last evening by an unknown negro, who, after stealing a small sum of money from the farmer's pockets, made his escape. The assault was committed with a milking stool, and Mr. Oates received a compound fracture of the skull and a fracture of the jaw. It is feared that his injuries will result fatally. The authorities are searching for the negro, who, in his conversation with Mr. Oates before the assault, said he was from White Plains, N. Y.

COMBINING AGAINST PLATT

New York Anti-Machine Leaders Urge Country Independents to Organize.

STATE CONFERENCE PLANNED

It May Be Held in January—Candidate for United States Senator Talked Of—Twenty-seventh District Republican Club Meeting.

Letters received from the country counties indicate a deep interest on the part of up-State independent Republican leaders in the anti-Platt-Quigg movement. Communications have come from Erie, Chautauqua, Niagara, Monroe, Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Albany, and other counties from anti-Platt partisans, urging the Greater New York leaders to continue the agitation for reform in party management. The general tone of these letters is favorable to the formation of a separate party organization and a fight against the Platt leaders all along the line.

In replying to these letters of encouragement the anti-organization leaders of Greater New York have in turn urged the country independents to organize along similar lines, so that at the earliest possible time a conference of State leaders may be held in this city to take action with regard to organization throughout the State. It is hoped that within a month such general county organization will be so far perfected that a call can be issued early in January for a State conference.

It is reported that the anti-Platt men will not only send contesting delegations to the State Convention and nominate candidates for the State Legislature and Congress, but will also, at the Legislative session in 1899, present a candidate for United States Senator. It is said that Senator Platt's candidate will be either Gov. Frank S. Black, Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, who is also talked of for Governor, or Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee. The anti-Platt leaders say that they will not support either of these men.

The Committee on Political Action of the Twenty-seventh District Republican Club met at 769 Sixth Avenue last night and unanimously indorsed the anti-organization movement. Those present were Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer, James W. Perry, Ezra Lincoln, W. D. Barbour, Thomas E. Stewart, B. A. Sands, Frederick B. Jennings, Paul D. Cravath, Col. C. T. Horner, George W. Wickersham, J. Bayard Backus, Hoffman Miller, Alfred E. Marling, Richard J. Lewis, and W. C. Wilson.

The committee adopted resolutions declaring that so long as the Republican County organization refuses to allow an examination of the rolls, and to take all possible steps to ascertain and strike from such rolls all names which should not be upon the same, it is unworthy of the confidence or support of this club, or of any Republicans, and recommending Republican voters in the district to take no part in the December primaries.

Sub-committees were appointed to confer with other Twenty-seventh District organizations as to united action.

SPECIAL FLUSHING ELECTION.

Mr. Ziegler Offers $25,000 for New Roads If Bonds Are Voted.

A special election will be held in Flushing Dec. 6, for the purpose of voting on the question of bonding the town for $74,000, to be expended in new roads.

The election was called at the instigation of William Ziegler, who offers, in case the proposition is carried, to give $25,000 for roads himself.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Secretary Easley Here to Arrange for a National Conference.

Ralph M. Easley of Chicago, Secretary of the Civic Federation, reached this city last night, and will remain here until after the National conference for primary election reform in January. Mr. Easley will devote his time from now until the date of the convention to preparing for it and arousing interest in the movement among the larger cities of the country.

A formal call will be issued at once, and representatives of States and municipalities interested in improving the status of primary elections generally will be invited to attend. The plan contemplates a campaign to secure the passage by the Legislatures of the various States of laws protecting the primaries.

THE 19TH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Injunctions Served on County Canvassers by Citizens' Union Candidates.

Injunctions were served on a number of Aldermen in their capacity as County Canvassers, yesterday, and orders to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue ordering the Board of Canvassers to reconvene at City Hall, Nov. 30, and canvass the votes of the Nineteenth Assembly District for Alderman and Assemblyman for the corrected returns to be made by the inspectors of certain election districts to be made on the same day, and at the City Hall. These injunctions were procured by Perez M. Stewart and Howard P. Dyke, Citizens' Union candidates in the Nineteenth District.

Orders to show cause, returnable at 10 o'clock, were served on the Election Inspectors in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Election Districts of the Nineteenth Assembly District to compel them to meet at the City Hall on Nov. 30 and make correct returns of the official tally sheets.

The Aldermen are enjoined from canvassing the vote of the Nineteenth Assembly District till the question is settled.

TAMMANY'S GIFT TO CUBA.

T. Estrada Palma Tells How the $20,000 Will Be Applied.

T. Estrada Palma, who represents the Cuban Revolutionary Government in this city, had his attention called yesterday to Richard Croker's statement that the $20,000 turned over to Palma by Tammany Hall was given without conditions, in the confidence that it would be used for the best possible purpose.

Mr. Palma confirmed this statement, and said: "We did not ask for money to buy munitions of war. We have all the guns and ammunition we need. Tammany Hall turned the $20,000 over to me as the representative of the Revolutionary Government, to be used for the aid of the hungry and sick and wounded among the Cuban patriots. It will be used for that purpose and no other."

Mr. Palma added that the bulk of the fund would be spent to employ doctors and buy surgical instruments, bandages, and medicines. Some of it, he said, would be employed to care for wounded patriots who reach here from Cuba. None of the money, he stated emphatically, would go to aid the people concentrated in the cities and towns by Weyler's orders.

Republican Gain in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—The official count of the election held Nov. 2 was completed this evening. Sullivan, fusion candidate for Supreme Court Judge, received 102,838 votes, and Post, Republican, 89,000. Compared with the vote on Governor a year ago, when Holcomb (Fusion) received 116,415 and McCall (Republican) 94,723, the Republicans made a large gain. Holcomb, however, ran ahead of his ticket, the average Fusion plurality last year being in round numbers 16,000, while this year it is 11,000.

Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

A striking effect, is our black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, and an elegant English striped trousering, suit to order $20.00. Our kersey, melton, and covert cloth overcoats, cut in English box style, lined with satin yoke and wool body, or all satin, $18.00, Inverness, silk lined throughout, $25.00. Full dress suits, lined throughout with silk, that we guarantee will wear satisfactorily 3 years, $30.00.

We give you present and future protection! A year's guarantee or your money back!

SAMPLES GIVEN OR MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

We Have No Other Store.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS FIRM

"No Compromise with Dishonor, No Surrender of Principle to Expediency," Their Shibboleth.

THE COMMITTEE'S MANIFESTO

It Declares that the Organization Will Continue the Battle Until Reason Again Dominates the Party's Councils.

W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, yesterday issued the following address to the National Democracy:

"The results of the recent elections were in no wise discouraging to the success of the principles for which the National Democratic Party has been battling. The silver organization lost the States of Ohio and Maryland, with the Legislatures which will choose United States Senators. In Kentucky the silver candidate had a majority of only 123, with 80,000 electors, a majority of whom were unquestionably for sound money, not voting. The National Democratic vote of the State was twice as large as it was last year, while the loss in the free-silver vote was 40,000.

"In Iowa the Democratic sound-money vote was doubled, notwithstanding the silver candidates abandoned that issue and pleaded for support on State matters. The sound-money vote in both Kentucky and Iowa would undoubtedly have been much larger had it not been for the fact that the names of all the local candidates for county offices appeared on the ballots under the free-silver State tickets and emblems, thereby compelling sound-money electors to scratch their tickets or vote the free-silver State ticket in order to vote for local officers.

"In Massachusetts our vote was increased 25 per cent., while that of the free-silver candidate was reduced in the same ratio. In Nebraska the free-silver majority was reduced, while South Dakota deserted the cause.

"The efforts of the National Democratic organization last year were to aid in saving the credit of the Nation from dishonor; its mission in the future will be, if possible, to preserve the true principles of Democracy, until judgment and reason shall again dominate the councils of the party, and its ancient creed be restored to its platform. Then, and not till then, will the work of the National Democratic Party be accomplished and its organization cease to be an independent force.

"The firmer the convictions and the bolder the courage of National Democrats, the sooner will the country be freed from the blighting influence of impending disaster.

"No compromise with dishonor, no surrender of principle to expediency, is the shibboleth of the National Democracy, and each and every member of the party should stand by his convictions and redouble his efforts to uphold the principles he believes to be indispensable to the preservation of the rights and properties of the people."

THANKSGIVING DAY CHARITY.

Mission and Tract Society to Supply the Poor with Dinners.

The New York City Mission and Tract Society has sent out, through its monthly magazine, a strong appeal to charitable persons for donations sufficient to provide Thanksgiving dinners for those poor persons who have become well known to the society in the course of its work.

Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, who has charge of the preparations and who receives contributions at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, has a list of 400 deserving persons on hand whose families will be grateful for a Thanksgiving treat, and proposes to supply a good-sized family with plenty of chicken or beef, potatoes, onions, bread, cabbage, coffee, sugar, condensed milk, and dessert of apples for $1.19.

Last year she purchased dinners for about 250 families, at an average cost of $1.25, and she expects to spend a similar sum this time in cases of special need. The beneficiaries all live below Fourteenth Street, and many of them are in abject poverty. The society finds that the success of its religious work is much surer when prefaced by substantial aid, in such forms as the one now to be employed, and it can use to advantage all contributions sent it for the purpose.

A Thanksgiving Distribution.

Over 500 needy and destitute women were supplied with big baskets full of provisions at Terrace Garden yesterday by the Monte Relief Society of this city, which makes distributions to the deserving poor on Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Thanksgiving. Among those who assisted in the charitable work were Mrs. Loeburger, President of the society; Mrs. Sugarman, Mrs. Techner, Miss L. Bottstein, Mrs. Lohnstein, Mrs. Heyman, and Mrs. Del Monte.

Mark Twain and the German Language.

Vienna Dispatch to The London Standard.

Mark Twain, the celebrated writer and humorist, who is at present in Vienna, has been entertained by the Concordia, a Socialist Club, and made an amusing speech on the German language, which he said would assuredly be the most noble and the finest in the world if only they would consent to reform and simplify it. "Ah! gentlemen," said Mark Twain, "your German phrases! A telescope is really necessary at the beginning of each to find the end." Notwithstanding his scathing criticism, Mark Twain was loudly applauded.

New Yorker's Suicide in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—Arthur Mayer Schliewen, connected with the Berlin Photograph Company of Madison Square, New York, committed suicide to-day at the Passavant Hospital by shooting himself in the right temple. He was suffering from an attack of the grip. Schliewen was thirty-seven years old. He had no relatives in this country. His mother lives in Germany.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:57	Sun sets...4:37	Moon sets.....	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:16	H. Gate...	9:07
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook...7:36	Gov. Isl'd...7:45	H. Gate...	9:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Majestic, Queenstown & Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores, Madeira, and Lisbon		1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

Olbers, Pernambuco, &c..	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
State of Texas, Port Royal and Brunswick..		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27.

Alleghany, Fortune I., &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 24.

Betty, Gibraltar, Nov. 7.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Fremont Castle, Shields, Oct. 26.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 18.
Georgia, Stettin, Nov. 8.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Mississippi, London, Nov. 11.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Nov. 21.
Spree, Bremen, Nov. 16.
Strathisle, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
Werra, Genoa, Nov. 11.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 13.
Willow Branch, Shields, Nov. 6.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

Cambrian, London, Nov. 13.
Ceylon, Havre, Nov. 9.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 20.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Nov. 13.
Scotia, Havre, Nov. 13.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 20.
Corean, Glasgow, Nov. 14.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 11.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Leona, Galveston, Nov. 20.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 20.
Martello, Hull, Nov. 18.
Paris, Southampton, Nov. 20.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Nov. 21.
Santiago, Nassau, Nov. 23.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Nov. 19.

SUNDAY, NOV. 28.

Evelyn, Cardiff, Nov. 13.
Kingswood, Swansea, Nov. 13.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 25.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Nov. 16.

MONDAY, NOV. 29.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 18.

Arrived.

SS Cento, (Br.,) Shekleton, Glasgow Nov. 4, in ballast to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Cambay, (Br.,) Rees, Barry Nov. 6, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Bark Bristol of Windsor, Lawrence, Port Elizabeth Oct. 17 via Barbados Nov. 4, in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Marshall, London Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Rothengill, Shields Nov. 10, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Georgio, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M. 22d.

SS State of Texas, Young, Brunswick Nov. 19 and Port Royal 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 23, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind northwest, blowing a strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Muenchen, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Aladdin, (Nor.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Buckingham, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Mendota, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Bark Dunfion, (Br.,) for Rangoon.
Bark Willard Mudgett, for Port Elizabeth.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, arr. at Bremen from New York to-day.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Bennant, sld. from Santos for New York Nov. 20.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.
SS Ailsawald, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, arr. at Antwerp from New York Nov. 21.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loesewitz, arr. at Antwerp from New York Nov. 21.
SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, arr. at Rotterdam from New York yesterday.
SS Strathcarron, (Br.,) Capt. Stockwell, arr. at Amsterdam from New York yesterday.
SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, sld. from Bahia for New York Nov. 19.
SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, sld. from Dunkirk for New York Nov. 20.
SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 9:40 P. M. to-day.
SS Benlomond, (Br.,) Capt. McIntosh, Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Sagres to-day.
SS Madduff, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim to-day.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, arr. at Southampton from New York at 12:50 A. M. 24th and proceeded for Bremen.
SS Ataka, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, New York for Shanghai, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.
SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, arr. at Marseilles from New York to-day.
SS Nederhorn, (Nor.,) Capt. Hammeras, New York for Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.
SS Stratford, (Br.,) Capt. McIntyre, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.
SS Gera, (Ger.,) Capt. Meissel, sld. from Bremerhaven for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, arr. at Rotterdam from New York to-day.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, sld. from Amsterdam for New York to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA, Newchang District.—Port Arthur Lighthouse.—Notice is hereby given that the Port Arthur Light was re-established and its character changed on the 20th of October, 1897. The illuminating apparatus is now of the Sixth Order Dioptric, occulting, showing a fixed light varied by two eclipses every 20 seconds, thus: Light, 14 seconds; eclipse, 2 seconds; light, 2 seconds; eclipse, 2 seconds. The light shows white between N. 13 degrees E. and N. 55 degrees W.; red inshore of N. 13 degrees E. and between N. 55 degrees W. and N. 81 degrees W., and white between N. 81 degrees W. and S. 40 degrees W. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward. The light is elevated 87 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather the red light should be visible at a distance of 5 nautical miles, and the white light at 8 nautical miles, where not obscured by the land. The light building, which is 7 feet high and painted white, stands close to the southeastern side of the old lighthouse, which is painted in white and black horizontal bands. The keeper's dwelling and the boundary wall are white. Approximate position: Lat. 38 degrees, 47 minutes, 26 seconds N.; long., 121 degrees, 15 minutes, 26 seconds E. Note.—The Port Arthur Lighthouse is in the Newchang Customs District, but it is under the control of the Chefoo Customs. By order of the Inspector General of Customs. A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector. Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, Oct. 25, 1897.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on Nov. 22 the cables of the electric lighted buoys marking the sides of the Gedney and Bayside Range Cut Channels, New York Lower Bay, was damaged and the lights were extinguished. Repairs will be made as soon as practicable and the lamps relighted, of which notice will be given.

Miscellaneous.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 16.—Schooner Zeta, (Br.,) Capt. Byrnes, which put in here leaking while bound from Turk's Island for Lunenburg, N. S., with salt and was in dry dock, as before reported, has completed repairs, reloaded, and cleared today for Boston.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British steamer Ethelgonda, Capt. Gooding, which was taken to Martininque to dry dock after being hauled off the rocks at St. Lucia, has been repaired and has returned to the port of St. Lucia, where she arrived to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British ship Madras, (late Annie E. Wright,) Capt. Davis, from St. John, N. B., for Sharpness, which arrived at Bristol Roads Nov. 13, while proceeding to her destination ran ashore during a dense fog. She is lying on the rocks between the new and old entrances to Sharpness. Her forefoot and keel are seriously damaged, she is leaking badly, and her pumps are broken.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 23.—The British steamer Amarapoora, Capt. Cameron, from Vancouver, has arrived here with her propeller damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British bark Craigend, Capt. Lewthwaite, out 204 days from Philadelphia for Hiogo, is reported overdue.

The Craigend was spoken once on June 8 in lat. 10 S., long. 35 W. She is a steel vessel, built at Port Glasgow in 1889, rigged as a four-masted bark, and has a registered tonnage of 2,135 tons. She hails from Glasgow, and is owned by the North British Shipping Company.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The American bark Marion S. Harriss, from New York for Rio Janeiro, before reported wrecked at Haracajahu, (St. Roque Reefs,) may possibly have some of her cargo salved, but the expense of recovering it will be heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Norwegian steamer St. Andrews, Capt. Frivold, from Pascagoula Oct. 26 for Dordrecht, went aground at the latter port, owing to lowness of the water in the harbor.

Fire in the Hotel Langham.

A small panic was created last night at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Langham, 661 Fifth Avenue, by a fire in the apartments of Alexander Mones, who lives on the fifth floor. Several of the guests heard the shouts of Mrs. Mones and made a rush for the stairs and elevators. Word reached the office and the flames were put out by the attendants before the engines arrived. The loss is about $40. A lighted gas jet and a lace curtain coming together caused the difficulty.

Boulevard Car Horse Killed.

One of the horses attached to Boulevard Car No. 157 was killed last night at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. A runaway horse attached to

NOVEMBER 25
1897

THANKSGIVING DAY

THE Holiday Gift from the Pilgrim Fathers to the Nation. The President commands. Brother Jonathan complies. To-morrow the families of all the land will dine.

It is the function of this store to assist in laying the dinner-table by supplying all deficiencies in the outfit. Crystal glass, glistening linen, exquisite china, flashing steel, polished silver, are here in every needed form. Review the *menage* and order early, that there may be no failure in seasonable delivery. Just this is our suggestion of the hour to wise housewives.

Points for Visitors:—

Picture Gallery, important modern pictures, Fifth floor.
Toy Show, Fifth floor.
Holiday Bazar, Fifth floor.
Furnished Apartment, Fourth floor.
Oriental Room, Third floor.
Royal Salons and Little French Store, Second floor.
Bric-a-brac Art Room, Basement.

Conserved Fruits. WE buy the finest conserved fruits that France furnishes — and France leads the world. We pay the highest prices, too.

And you'll thank us for it.

Conserved fruit is a luxury—a cent's worth of false economy makes that luxury a farce. Our candy chief goes to France for it—to Apt, a city in the southern part.

This year's pack is particularly fine, and has a larger variety of fruit than ever.

A Thanksgiving delicacy.

FIVE POUND BOXES, $1.50.

ONE POUND OF THE FRUIT, 35c.

The 5-lb boxes sold in Basement and on Main Aisle.

The smaller quantities in the Basement candy store only.

Artificial Flowers. CUNNING are the hands of the French artists who can make flowers so like the real that you will stoop to smell them. And what life and beauty these mimic flowers add to the house that is adorned by them!

Palms, ferns, roses of all sorts, carnations, lilacs, tulips, snowballs, hydrangeas, etc.

And baskets, jardinieres, and moss to complete the illusion.

Second floor.

Books. BOOK interest, picture interest, and price interest unite to make these books especially tempting.

There's a world of satisfaction in such a book store—for Wanamaker prices spin out the book money most delightfully.

Art Treasures of the World's Fair. Reproduced from photographs. Size 11x14 inches. Our price, 50c.

Glimpses of the World. By John L. Stoddard. Contains 260 full-page illustrations, with descriptive text. 11x14 inches. Our price, $1.85.

Napoleon from Corsica to St. Helena. 256 pages of illustrations. Size 11x14 inches. With descriptive text by John L. Stoddart. Our price, 95c.

Beautiful Britain. Size 11 1-2x13 1-2 inches. 385 pages. Half morocco, $3; full morocco, $3.50.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE—

Four good books for boys. Quarto size, profusely illustrated, cloth. Made to sell at $1.50 each. Our price, 30c.

The Boys of Mirthfield Academy.
The Boys of the Sierras; or, The Young Gold Hunters.
Through Thick and Thin; or, The School Days at St. Egberts.
Schoolboys of Rookesbury; or, The Boys of the Fourth Form.

Ninth street.

Dinner China and Glass

THE usual attractions here in dinner-sets have several special additions to-day. Some beautiful sets in Haviland china and fine English and American porcelain, are marked at prices that will draw all lovers of china-beauty to the display on the basement floor.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN.—Two under-glaze decorations:—
100-piece sets at $5.65, that were $7.
112-piece sets at $6.50, that were $8.
In Flow Blue under-glaze decorations:—
115-piece sets at $7, that were $10.
Two Enameled Flower and Gold decorations:—
112-piece sets at $12, that were $16.
AMERICAN PORCELAIN.—Six Flower and Gold decorations:—
113-piece sets at $13, that should be $20.
THEODORE HAVILAND'S CHINA.—Flower and Gold decorations:—
Five 113-piece sets at $22.50, that were $30.

To complete the beauty of the dinner-table, these water-sets, of the finest Belgian glass, are added, at about two-thirds regular prices:

Eight-piece set, four-pint jug, 6 tumblers, and 16-inch table mirror, plain glass, now $5, from $7.25.
The same, in handsome cut glass, with carafe instead of jug, now $7, from $9.75.
Same set, in fleur-de-lis engraved glass, now $4.50, from $6.

Basement.

Girls' Jackets and Dresses

"SAMPLE LINES" are the best of all bargains; because, in the first place, a maker naturally does his very best on his samples; and then nobody loses when they are sold at half price.

Two royal sample lines come here for sale to-day. First, a line of girls' high-grade jackets, in fine kerseys, broadcloths, coverts, mixed cheviots, and whipcords, in various colors and black; some are plain fly-fronts, beautifully braided and fur trimmed; nearly all lined with very handsome fancy silks and satins, and finely tailored.

These are jackets that sell regularly at $12 to $36. Our prices are

Just Half—$6 to $18

In the lot are a number of coats of 32, 34, and 36 bust, that will fit women of small figures.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

An artist in girls' dresses also turns over to us his sample line, at half the regular prices; and they go to you on the same basis.

A number of them are beautiful little party dresses, in light colored silks and cashmeres, some low neck and short sleeves, others high neck; beautifully trimmed with laces, chiffon, and ribbons. Others are in dark cashmeres, handsome wool plaids and mixtures. Only one dress of a kind.

Prices to-day are $6 to $20; and each one is worth just double.

Second floor.

Dinner Favors. QUAINT and amusing are the odd shapes used for garnishing the table. Gilt, silver, and colors, in endless variety of shapes. Here are some of them:—

Ham frills and holders, chop holders, ham and roast beef decorations, lace mats, soufflee cups, ice cups, etc.

The Candy Store, Basement.

Men's Furnishings. FOUR items that will make you feel like giving thanks. Some of these are worth double our prices; some only two-thirds more.

Men's collars, newest styles, at 10c.
Men's fancy shirts, best goods, at 50c.
Men's fancy Domet flannel nightshirts at 40c.
Men's scarfs, every shape, at 35c., or 3 for $1.

Ninth street and Broadway.

Women's Hats. ONLY two hundred of them; black velvet, untrimmed, such as sell regularly at $1.75 and $2; ready for to-day's selling at

$1.35 each.

Nine different shapes,—pokes, short-back sailors, flaring brims, tilted crowns, and other dress shapes.

Better come early.

Second floor.

Dress Garnitures. OVER four hundred handsome beaded dress garnitures, in various shapes, all this season's styles, are here to sell at half prices and less. All are now marked at three prices:—

35c., 50c., and 75c.

Centre aisle, Broadway.

Leather Goods. IT'S hard to keep up with the new things in leather. Delightful new contrivances and conveniences appear almost daily. Here, for example, is a charming little opera bag, lined with white silk, holding opera glasses, vinaigrettes, purse, card-case, and little mirror for a last prink; and combination writing and sewing-case for travelers, with all the essentials, for both uses.

As for pocketbooks—they're simply endless.

Women's Pocketbooks, a fine line at 75c.
Combination Pocketbooks, in levant, 45c.; alligator, $1.
Combination books, silver-mounted, alligator or levant, $1.25 and $1.50.
Seal and Alligator Purses, 45c.
Change Purses, imported, in levant and alligator, 40c.
Silver-gilt-mounted Pocketbooks, in horn, alligator or "elephant skin," $10 to $17.
Seal Chatelaine Bags, 95c.
Boston Shopping Bags, 50c to $1.
Gate-top Silk Bags, $1.25 to $1.50.

Broadway.

Men's Shoes. MEN critical or economical, or both, will find this shoe news important enough to read with care. It concerns 1,558 pairs of splendid new shoes, made from solid, high-grade leathers, both soles and uppers, by the best shoe processes.

The cheapness needs explanation. They were made between seasons. The shop must shut down or work cheaply. The retail price pays no profit and each buyer gains more than a dollar a pair by accident of circumstances. The leathers are

Russet Calf. Enameled Grain.
Black Box Calf. Patent Leather.

The style is University Model Scotch foxed, and the price is

$2.90 a pair

Dozens of stores in this city get $5 for shoes that are not superior to these at any point.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Overcoats. "BARGAIN" is unpleasantly apt to mean something of poorer quality than usual.

We like bargains that are of better quality than usual. Like this:—

A special lot of very handsomely made overcoats, of fine imported, unfinished black worsteds, medium short, full back, with 3-4-inch lap seams, lined throughout with pure silk; coats that you regularly pay $25 for,

Here $20 each.

Second floor.

Boys' Clothing. TWO special lots of boys' cheviot suits are ready this morning. "Special" means in this case one-third below regular value.

And one other "special" thing—they're made with double seat and knees, and silk-sewed.

Double-breasted jacket and short trousers, for boys of 8 to 16 years; in all-wool fancy cheviots.

Usual $5 50 grade, here $4
Usual $6 grade, here $4.50

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

INDIGNITIES IN COLOMBIA

G. W. Schiffer of Buffalo Arrives from South America and Tells of Trouble.

AN ALCALDE'S PERSECUTION

Superintendent of a Gold Mine Seized and Taken Through Rain While Ill—Now He Will Sue for $25,000 Damages.

George W. Schiffer, an American citizen, a resident of Buffalo, arrived here yesterday on the Atlas Line steamship Alleghany, with a story of indignities to which he was subjected in Colombia, and for which he has lodged with the United States Minister at Bogota a claim for $25,000 damages against the Colombian Government.

Mr. Schiffer went to Colombia in May last to become Superintendent of the gold mines of the Purno Mining Company, near Honda, owned principally by Berlin capitalists. The company has a capital stock of $6,000,000, and 200 men are employed at the mines. There is a company store. It appears from Mr. Schiffer's statement that his troubles were due principally to the Alcalde, a personage of great local power but small salary, who depends upon perquisites for increase of income, and these he receives in the shape of presents from those who would enjoy his favor and avoid his enmity.

Mr. Schiffer says that his predecessor saw the Alcalde in the sense that the New York pantatas were seen, as elicited by the Lexow investigation. Mr. Schiffer failed to take this precaution.

Among the things sold in the company's store was aquadiente, a sort of whisky prepared from sugar, flavored with anise, an article of extensive use in the South American republic. The supply was purchased at Victoria, twenty-five miles distant.

Received No Certificate.

A law previously applied but laxly provided that the wholesaler should give to the retailer a certain certificate for each gallon sold, these certificates to be surrendered in turn to Government Inspectors. Mr. Schiffer received no such certificate from the wholesaler, and the Alcalde's men were soon on his track. The law had become suddenly operative. The stock was seized. Then at 7 A. M., Oct. 25, Mr. Schiffer received this summons:

"You, George Schiffer, are herewith commanded to appear before me, the Alcalde of Victoria, at 8 A. M. If not at the Alcaldia (Court House) at 8 A. M. I fine you $20, and if not paid at once I shall put you to work at the public works."

The roads were bad, it being the rainy season, but Mr. Schiffer with an interpreter set off on his twenty-five-mile journey, which must be accomplished in one hour. It was noon when he reached the Court House. The Alcalde fined him $100.

The whole proceeding was illegal. The law provides for a preliminary notice; if a second notice is ignored, a fine of $5 may be imposed; if a third, a fine of $20, and if a fourth notice is ignored, an armed guard is to be sent.

Mr. Schiffer's second experience began on the morning of Oct. 26. The rain was pouring, the roads were in bad shape, and he was ill with fever. Again he started for Victoria to obey a summons. Becoming very ill, he gave up the trip, and, returning to the mines, he took medicine and went to bed.

Tossing about feverishly at 11:30 o'clock that night, he was startled by the tramp of men without, who shouted that he was to come out and follow them. There were nine of them, armed. They were from the Alcalde.

Refused to Go Out.

"I knew I could not endure the journey afoot or on horseback," said Mr. Schiffer. "I was weak, and to go out meant to be drenched—the worst thing for one in fever. They would not let me get my horse, and it was too dark for my man to find the horse in the pasture, at any rate. I refused. When I found they were going to batter in my door, I got my Winchester and sent Mr. McIlrich and Mr. Stuart, who were with me, out to talk to the men, who were duly informed that they would break into my apartments at their peril."

The armed guard waited outside till morning, and then, tying a halter about Mr. Schiffer and refusing to permit him to ride, they led him afoot over the twenty-five-mile journey before the Alcalde. On entering Victoria, he was followed by a crowd, who jeered at him. "Foreigners are genuinely hated, he says.

"Strangely enough," said Mr. Schiffer, in telling the story, "I was greeted pleasantly by the Alcalde this time. I refused his proffered hand. The case in which I was this time summoned to appear was my own, in steps I had taken to have one Enrique Rodriguez put under bonds to refrain from molesting me.

"Rodriguez had sued the company for an excessive claim for work done and not done. In that case the Alcalde had listened to his witnesses and refused to hear my side of the case, and though the opposing testimony showed that he had not done all the work for which he charged, the Alcalde gave judgment against me for the full amount.

"We were also bothered," said he, "by having our men impressed into the army. I have placed the case in the hands of the United States Minister, and am now going to Berlin to explain to the officers of our mining company the conditions under which we work in Colombia."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SNOW PREVENTED GOLF.

Women's Tournament at Harbor Hill Postponed—Contest at Lakewood.

Owing to the fierce wind and a thin covering of snow on the links of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, yesterday, the tournament for the women's championship of the club was postponed until to-day. Several women, however, played over the links.

H. J. Whigham of Chicago, and the amateur golf champion of the United States, will arrive in New York to-day, and take part in the open tournament at Lakewood, which begins to-morrow. Stuart Gillespie, former champion of Canada, two other able players from the Dominion—Henderson and Watson—and a large number of local cracks will also participate in the event.

Stewards and the Turney Case.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon, at which the appeal of the Turney Brothers from the decision of the Stewards of the Washington Jockey Club was taken up. After hearing Mr. Turney and his trainer, Ed Tiffen, and reviewing the evidence submitted as to the running of Dr. Catlett, the Stewards decided that the evidence of the officials at Washington did not disclose fraud, but that the officials were justified in their action under the circumstances. They decided also that it was unnecessary to continue the disqualification.

Sleighbells Jingle in Greenport.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Six inches of snow fell here last night. This morning many people arose early and, getting out their sleighs, enjoyed the first ride of the season before the sun turned the white mass into muddy water.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WIN.

They Gain a Victory Over the Sophomores in the "Cane Spree" and Tug of War.

The freshmen at Columbia College won their right to carry canes and smoke pipes after stubborn struggles with the sophomores in a "cane spree" and a tug of war match yesterday on the grounds south of the library.

Each class presented three men, divided into three classes—lightweight, middleweight, and heavyweight. The first pair to come together were Moffat Meyers, freshman, and H. Tiemann, sophomore, each weighing 132 pounds. It was agreed to have three-minute rounds, with two minutes after each round. A ring was formed by about 500 students. Meyers and Tiemann struggled for six rounds before Meyers finally wrested the cane from his opponent.

The middleweights, G. Welles, freshman, and F. E Graham, sophomore, then stepped into the ring. The struggle was short, the freshman getting the cane in the second round. The freshmen were frantic with joy, as the bout decided their right to carry canes. The struggle for heavyweights, between J. Stuart, freshman, and A. McClintock, sophomore, was won by the latter, but did not affect the final result.

Night had set in long before the "cane spree" ended, but the freshmen insisted upon deciding the tug of war match. This they won rather easily from the "sophs."

The noise made by the freshmen after the last bout of the "cane spree" attracted a policeman. He was immediately surrounded by a crowd of students, who procured a rope and tied him fast to a tree. They then demanded a speech, but "No. 8,619," who took his captivity good-naturedly, asked to be excused. He had to mumble a few words, however, before he was released, after which he made a hasty retreat.

Metropolitan Kennel Club.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—An organization to be known as the Metropolitan Kennel Club, whose operations shall be conducted within the territory of Greater New York, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. Its Directors are Herbert Towne and George Wister Hodge of New Rochelle, James Mortimer of Hempstead, and James Watson and Gouverneur Morris Carnochan of New York City.

Antidote, 2:10½, Burned to Death.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—The stables of Cyrille Laurin were burned this morning, together with several valuable horses. Antidote, record 2:10½, valued at $20,000, was among the number.

HORSE SALE AT THE GARDEN

The Second Day's Session Brought Good Prices and Many Cracks Were Sold.

EMILY, 2:11, SOLD FOR $4,200

Her New Owner Is James Murphy of Chicago, Who Successfully Bid Against Austrian Buyers—Amby, 2:10 1-2, Brought $1,850—Other Sales of a Long String.

The second day's session of the champion trotters and pacers' sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday was even larger than that of Monday, for some of the best of the lot of 700 to be disposed of, the consignment from C. J. and Harry Hamlin, were offered.

Amby, 2:10½, the champion two-year-old of the year, brought $1,850, and Regulator the same price.

Emily, 2:11, was purchased by James Murphy of Chicago, the owner of the pacer Star Pointer, 1:59¼, the fastest light-harness horse the world has ever known, for $4,200. The Austrian buyers were after Emily, and Johann Fleischman, one of them, offered $4,100.

The horses selling for $200 or over are as follows:

Nelly Fullerton, (trotter,) b. f., 1, by Young Fullerton-Rushville Maid, by Blue Bull; J. H. Shults	$250
Darwin, (trotter,) g. c., 2, by Connoisseur-Carrie, by George Wilkes; D. F. Valentine	320
Alida, (trotter, 2:28¾,) b. m., 5, by Allerton-Young Bird, by Mambrino Boy; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y.	700
Una Wilkes, (trotter, 2:15,) b. m., 11, by Guy Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; Robert Steele, Philadelphia	375
Ruth Wilkes, (trotter, 2:17½,) ch. m., 9, by Victor Wilkes-Nettie Lambert, by Daniel Lambert; Robert Steele	350
Cedric the Saxon, (trotter,) b. h., 9, by Red Wilkes-Thorn Leaf, by Young Jim; Bowerman Brothers, Lexington, Ky.	200
Rose L., (pacer, 2:29¾,) blk. m., 5, by Kauvar-Lauraton, by Warwick Boy; O. M. Lawton, Brooklyn	360
Gloster H., (trotter, 2:17¼,) br. h., 9, by Superior-Raven, by Highland; J. H. Donnelly	600
Bright Regent, (pacer, 2:09¾,) ch. g., 6, by Prince Regent-Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief; J. L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	775
Passing Belle, (pacer, 2:08¾,) b. m., 5, by Heir at Law-Wind Sweep, by Almont, Jr.; C. H. Burch, Copac, N. Y.	500
Athanio, (trotter, 2:10,) br. h., 5, by Junio-Athalie, by Harkaway; Johann Fleischmann, Vienna, Austria	2,800
Emily, (trotter, 2:11,) ch. m., 7, by Prince Regent-Barbara, by Kentucky Prince; James A. Murphy, Chicago	4,200
Walter S., (trotter, 2:12½,) b. g., 5, by Fred S. Wilkes-Renaia, by Almont, Jr.; J. W. Clements, Baltimore, Md.	525
Valence, (trotter, 2:12¾,) ch. m., 6, by Mambrino King-Dottie, by Almont, Jr.; H. A. Elkins, Philadelphia, Penn.	2,025
Golden Gateway, (trotter, trial 2:23,) blk. h., 9, by Guy Wilkes-Sable Hayward, by Pascora Hayward; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y.	370
Lord Chimes, (trotter,) b. g., 4, by Chimes-Rahway, by Lord Russell; R. G. McDonald	260
Golden Chimes, (trotter, 2:17¾,) blk. h., 6, by Chimes-Goldie, by Mambrino King; Charles Barbeau, Quebec, Ontario	560
Witch of Endor, (trotter,) ch. m., 5, by Golden Gateway-Red Witch, by Mambrino King; S. S. Spaulding, Buffalo, N. Y.	810
Capulet, (trotter,) blk. g., 5, by Heir-at-Law-Guinare, by Mambrino King; C. A. Stockton	200
Sherbrooke, (trotter,) b. c., 3, by Mambrino King-Rhea, by Chimes; C. G. Gardiner, Newport, R. I.	340
Priceless Chimes, (trotter,) b. g., 4, by Chimes-Dottie, by Almont, Jr.; A. J. Johns, Buffalo	310
Royalty, (trotter,) b. c., 4, by Mambrino King-Chimes Maid, by Chimes; Charles Barbeau	300
King Post, (trotter,) b. g., 4, by Mambrino King-Kathleene, by Almont, Jr.; D. P. Burnham	500
Oriole, (trotter,) b. m., 8, by Chimes-Aurelia, by Mambrino King; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy	310
Merry Chimes, (pacer, 2:08¾,) b. h., 9, by Chimes-Hypatia, by Blackwood Chief; W. S. Grattan, Buffalo	400
Hammond, (trotter,) ch. g., 4, by Mambrino King-Mabel A., by Toronto Chief, Jr.; D. Rosenblum, Syracuse	300
Receiver, (pacer,) blk. g., 6, by Prince Regent-Content, by Mambrino King; Dr. O. H. Albanestus, Jersey City	1,400
Hertha, Chimes, (trotter,) br. f., 4, by Chimes-Wild Wave, by Viking; David H. Morris	435
Sam Patchen, (trotter,) blk. c., 1, by Patchen Wilkes-Jenny West, by Allie West; F. A Upton, Rochester, N. Y.	500
Marguerite, (trotter, 2:14,) b. m., 6, by Intrigue-Allie Duncan, by Albert; H. Darlington, Pittsburg, Penn.	1,300
Guesswork, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Wyandot, dam by Black Mack; J. L. Crawford	325
Roetta Soap, (trotter, 2:14¾,) br. m., 10, by Patchen Wilkes-Rosa, by Rochester; Henry Smith, Buffalo	450
Dress Goods, (trotter, 2:16¼,) br. m., 5, by Confusion-Fabric, by Thorndale Idol; Schlessinger & Co., Vienna, Austria	1,450
Melvennah, (trotter, 2:19¾,) br. f., 4, by Constantine-Addie G., by Red Wilkes; J. O. Osterhout	410
Agnes, (trotter, 2:19,) blk. m., 7, by Sherman-Hattie R., by Andy Johnson; J. M. Johnson, Belfast, Ireland	700
Prince Otto, (trotter, 2:23¾,) b. c., 2, by Simmons-Florence D., by Jay Gould; Belle Meade Farm, N. J.	1,000
Kate McKinley, (trotter, trial, 2:24¼,) b. m., 6, by Gold Leaf-Stalla, by New York; Albert Moser, Vienna, Austria	215
Winnie Baron, (trotter, 2:19¼,) b. m., 5, by Baron-Wilkes-Minnie Davis; Albert Moser	925
Amby, (trotter, 2:10½,) b. c., 2, by Ambassador-Regalo, by Strathmore; Suburban Farm, Glen Falls, N. Y.	1,850
Minnie, (trotter,) br. f., yearling, by Norris-Regalo, by Norma; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn	850
Regalo, (dam of Ambulator, 2:10¾, and Amby,) b. m., 12, by Strathmore-Fannie Carlisle, by Mambrino Patchen; J. E. Hall, Utica, N. Y.	1,850
Abnell, (pacer, trial 2:16¼,) blk. f., 4, by Ambassador-Nell, by Estill Eric; S. M. Tuthill	1,150
Van Antwerp, br. c., 2, by Esher-Reflection, by Zorilla; W. H. Baker, New York	2,800
Danforth, b. c., 2, by Duke of Montrose-Bo Peep, by Fellowcraft; Julius Baner, Chicago	2,000
Claret Cup, ch. f., 2, by Ben Strome-Mint Julep, by Himyar; W. Wallace	1,000
Chicopee, ch. c., 2, by Onondaga-Consuelo, by Springfield; J. T. Stewart	425
Lady Irene, b. f., 2, by Ben Strome-Bravoura, by Queen's Messenger; R. Tucker, Louisville, Ky.	1,800
Nuto, ch. c., 2, by Masetto-Ann McCoy, by Siddartha; W. H. Baker	3,500
Locust Blossom, ch. f., 2, by Chance-Locust Blossom, by Tom Bowling; W. Cleveland	375
Rathmore, ch. c., 2, by Strathmore-Zelica, by Virgil; P. Dunne, Chicago	400
Eleanor Holmes, ch. f., 2, by Candlemas-My Own, by Sensation; R. Tucker	1,350
Deyo, b. f., 2, by Hayden Edwards-Carmencita, by Day Star; W. Wallace	350
Howland, br. c., 2, by Hindoo-Ricochet, by Musket; William Easton for an English firm	8,600
Belle Chase, br. f., 2, by Hanover-Meriden, by Billet; R. L. Baker	575
Tempo, ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-On the Sea, by Onondaga; Edward A. Typon	700
Lennep B., b. f., 2, by Candlemas-Wanton, by Wanderer; T. P. Hayes	450

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sweet William won, Lucky Star second, Alma third. Time—1:16½.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Fort Augustus won, Mulberry second, Don Daniel third. Time—2:01¼.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Doctor Sharp won, Marplot second, Sybaris third. Time—1:08½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Colonel Dan won; Spunwell second, Bonnie Ione third. Time—1:16½.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Little Cripple won, Palmoicas second, Don Clarencio third. Time—2:13.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Montallade won; Zamar II. second, Lodestar third. Time—1:17.

Horse Show Prizes Wrongly Awarded.

A mistake was made by the ring officials at the Horse Show last week, and the wrong names were given as winners of the ribbons in the class for the Park police. A correction has been made, and the winners were: First prize, James Cottier's horse; second prize, John Hoey's Sunshine; third prize, John Murphy's Zoldo, and the highly commended ribbon to the horse ridden by Andrew J. McNulty.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

President Berri Favors a Bridge Bicycle Path, Even If the Trolleys Do Not Cross.

William Berri, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday put himself on record in his position toward the proposition for constructing a pathway for cyclists over Brooklyn Bridge. He made the following statement:

"I favor the construction of a special bicycle path across the bridge, if it is practicable to build one, whether the trolley cars go over the bridge or not. I believe the bicyclists are entitled to all the privileges it is possible to give them. This has always been my opinion in the matter, and I have repeatedly said so."

Mr. Berri further said he did not know when the Board of Trustees would meet, if they held a special session. He thought that if the plan was broached at their regular meeting in December, it would be referred back to Chief Engineer and Superintendent C. C. Martin and to himself, and he had written Eugene La Manne, who had prepared a recent plan, suggesting that to get the most satisfactory results the Wheelmen's Committee should decide upon a plan and present it to the President, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, and the Executive Committee for their sanction. He was of the opinion that the Executive Committee was well disposed toward the project.

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A Century Through Snow.

W. H. Anderson, the member of the Century Wheelmen of New York who is attempting to complete sixty-five hundred miles rides in as many consecutive days, finished his thirty-seventh century early yesterday morning, and started out again late yesterday afternoon for the thirty-eighth. On his trip Monday night and yesterday morning, he rode through blinding snow for three hours, but continued over the Merrick Road with no long stops. He was accompanied by W. R. Smith of the Century Wheelmen and Harry Wills, an unattached rider.

The tolling centurion says he is in good condition, but cannot get enough sleep. During the day he attends to his printing business, riding after business hours. His companions say he occasionally falls asleep on his wheel and rides some distance before tumbling.

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Foreign Racers at Work.

The batch of foreign riders who arrived last Saturday for the indoor racing were taken to the board track in Vailsburg, N. J., yesterday, and set to training in preparation for the Thanksgiving races. "Billy" Young, a veteran trainer, is in charge of the squad, and he kept them stirring for several hours. He expects to take the foreigners on a trip to the same track today. The portable board track for the Garden will be set up late to-night, and be ready for the trial spins before the meet is called.

Mr. Bryan Plays Football.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 23.—William J. Bryan participated yesterday in his first game of football. Clad in a striped old-gold and black sweater, he appeared on the athletic field of the Missouri University and took part in a practice scrimmage. At the solicitation of Capt. Hill and Coach Young he kicked off for one of the teams. The ball was placed in position, and after a few rehearsals Mr. Bryan planted his foot fairly under the ball and sent it forty yards down the field. Mr. Bryan then retired to the side lines and watched the balance of the game.

A Canadian Murder Case.

NAPANEE, Ontario, Nov. 23.—John F. Troy was sentenced to-day to be hanged Jan. 14 for the murder of Angus McLeod in September, 1893.

This murder was a great mystery. Four innocent men were called to answer the charge of murdering McLeod. Last February Troy, who was a life prisoner in the Kingston Penitentiary, made a confession to the Warden, which he repeated at the Spring Assizes when he was in the witness box. It implicated John Hughes, who was placed on trial, but the jury disagreed.

Hughes was tried again yesterday for burglary and to-day for murder, and was acquitted. Troy was a witness in both cases.

In Memory of the Manchester Martyrs

The thirtieth anniversary of the death of the Manchester martyrs was celebrated at the Grand Central Palace last night by the Clan-na-Gael with a big meeting, which upward of 2,000 persons attended. John Daly of Limerick, who was freed from an English prison some time ago, was the principal speaker. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien presided and spoke, and Judge James Fitzgerald made an address.

Dartmouth Medical College.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 25.—The one hundredth annual graduation exercises of Dartmouth Medical College occurred to-night, President W. J. Tucker presiding.

THE LEXINGTON SALE.

Thoroughbred from the Dixiana Stud of Major B. G. Thomas Disposed of at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—The Fall series of thoroughbred sales was opened here to-day by William Easton, the New York auctioneer. Among the important consignments disposed of was the entire string from the famous Dixiana stud, the property of Major B. G. Thomas of this city, the oldest thoroughbred breeder in America. His premier stallion, Himyar, the sire of Domino and Correction, brought only $2,500, because of his advanced age. The second stallion, Masetto, brought $5,000.

The sale will continue until Saturday, and in all 500 animals will be disposed of. Among the best of the animals sold to-day were the following:

THE DIXIANA STUD.

Himyar, b. h., 22 years, by Alarm-Hira, by Lexington; E. Gardiner, Gallatin, Tenn.	$2,500
Masetto, b. h., 9, by St. Simon-Lady Abbess, by Cathedral; E. Gardiner	5,000
Albana, blk. m., 5, by Himyar-Bandala, by King Ban; John Marr, Lexington, Ky.	1,300
Banka's Daughter, ch. m., 6, by Himyar-Banka, by King Ban; T. J. Carson, Lexington, Ky.	450
Dixietta, b. m., 17, by King Ban-Dixie, by Sovereign; Milton Young	300
Highfalutin, ch. m., 16, by King Ban-Hira, by Lexington; T. J. Carson	450
Jewel Ban, ch. m., 11, by King Ban-Jewel, by War Dance; Milton Young	1,400
Lady Agnes, ch. m., 10, by St. Blaise-Carita, by The Ill Used; Milton Young	1,500
Mannie Himyar, (sister to Domino and Correction,) blk. m., 3, by Himyar-Mannie Gray; John Marr	1,800
Quesal, b. m., 11, by Himyar-Queen Ban, by King Ban; T. J. Carson	1,100
Rejection, b. m., 7, by Longfellow-Hilight, by King Ban; T. J. Carson	500
Sis Himyar, b. m., 14, by Alarm-Hira, by Lexington; T. J. Carson	400
Sissieretta, b. m., 4, by Rossington-Edith Gray, by Ten Broeck; John Marr	350
The Broom, blk. m., 4, by Himyar-The Sweeper, by Mortemer; Ed Frazee	875

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Wagner, b. h., 15, by Prince Charlie-Duchess of Main, by Filland; J. Breck Viley	$3,900
Meta, ch. m., 11, by Onondaga-Una, by War Dance; W. P. Norton	1,650
Jean, br. m., 8, by Longfellow-Fanfare, by King Ernest; Milton Young	300
Pocahontas, b. m., 6, by Duke of Montrose-Heleva, by Iroquois; Milton Young	875
Semper Fidele, b. m., 9, by Longfellow-La Sylphide, by Fellowcraft; Edward A. Tipton	1,500
Maid of Athol, b. f., by Clanronald-My Nannie O., by The Palmer; Milton Young	350
Beatrice, b. m., 18, by Bonnie Scotland-Mariposa, by Jack Malone; Milton Young	400
Bonnie Lee, ch. m., 15, by Glengarry-Bonnie Harold, by Bonnie Scotland; Milton Young	925
Bo Peep, ch. m., 7, by Fellowcraft-Violet, by Vauxhall; E. Cowdin, New York	400
Vonhera, ch. m., 8, by Hanover-Reine d'Or, by Rayon d'Or; H. P. Headley	350

SABLES.

An important assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay skins to select from.

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CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

Senator Lindsay Thinks the New Tariff Law May Prevent Monetary Reform.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who is one of the three gold Democrats in the Senate, was asked to-day what policy he and those Democratic Senators who agree with him on financial questions would pursue in case an effort should be made to secure currency legislation at the approaching session of Congress. He replied:

"We have had no conference among ourselves, and therefore have not agreed upon any policy. If the Republicans have any policy as to a line of action I have not been informed what it is. Hence I am not in a position to answer your question. I may say, however, that I think the country still wants the currency reformed, and I believe that if the Republicans could agree among themselves it would be possible for them to accomplish this end, but without being in their counsels, I see some indications that this agreement may be difficult to secure.

"If they had given us a different tariff law the task of securing the necessary reform would have been a comparatively easy one, for if the country's revenues were equal to its expenditures it would not be so difficult to secure an agreement to repeal the clause of the act of 1878 requiring greenbacks when presented to the Treasury to be reissued, and that is all the legislation that would be necessary, for with the necessity for the reissuance of the greenbacks done away with they would all be redeemed and canceled in a very short time. In the face, however, of the insufficiency of the revenues, this course would be more difficult, and I cannot yet say what, if anything, will be done or attempted."

DESIGNS FOR AN ARMOR PLANT.

Government Works to Cost $3,000,000 to be Considered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The special naval board appointed to examine into the cost of armor making has designed a plant, the details of which it will present to Congress. It will cost more than $3,000,000 and will have a capacity of 6,000 tons of armor per annum, which is about the combined capacity of the two armor plants now supplying the navy. The process of manufacture will include the latest developments in the art of metallurgy, and while the plans contemplate the manufacture of Harveyized nickel-steel armor, according to the methods used in the reforged process, they will admit of easy adaptation to the new secret Krupp process of hardening armor by the use of gas.

The plans are said to be perfect in every detail and being drawn under one of the leading experts of the country, the specifications are said to be so well defined that no difficulty is expected to arise in securing straight bids.

The board has prepared the form of advertisement calling for bids for erecting this plant, as Congress desired that information, and Secretary Long will at once issue the advertisement. It is the purpose to have all of the plans in the Secretary's hands by the first of next month, and if the advertisement is promptly sent out it is hoped that within three months at the latest Congress will have before it full information as to the cost of an armor plant as well as offers from existing plants to sell out to the Government.

Ellersick's Pension Claim Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A pension claim which had been pending twenty-seven years and which, if admitted, would have carried back pay of $25,000, was rejected to-day by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis. The case was that of Gottlieb Ellersick of Missouri. The basis of his claim was alleged total blindness due to disease of the eyes contracted in military service in 1864.

The claimant was discharged from the army in 1865 and did not lose his sight till 1888. No effort to establish his claim, presented in 1870

THE MUNICIPAL PRINCIPLE

Separation of Federal and State Questions from Local Issues in the Recent Campaign.

THE ERRORS OF REFORMERS

St. Clair McKelway Discusses the Results of the Late Election in Greater New York Before the Liberal Club of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn delivered an address before the Liberal Club this evening on "Municipal Methods and Morals." He received an enthusiastic welcome. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The municipality has the stage for the time. It has displaced State rights and National rights for a while. They held the boards together or in succession for more than a century. In succession or together they will hold the boards again and again. But the municipality is starred now in the drama of politics, and especial provision has been made to assure to it a run when State or National plays are not billed. The effort to bill all three plays in one theatre at one time was put forth in our city—maybe in yours, too—this month, with disastrous results to stage properties, to performers, and to the conflicting and unholy trinity of dramas—to say nothing of the catastrophe and confusion of what satirically calls itself the management. The recognition, on the fact that only one play at a time is enough for one theatre at a time was rudely enforced by the audience, for the tri-form melodrama played to nearly empty benches, and the few who attended, on finding that they could not get their money back, nearly pulled up the floor in their rage. On getting out they just took to the woods, where they are wandering yet.

"Now the first moral to be drawn is that there shouldn't be any more mixing up of incongruous plays. National drama will be entitled to the stage every fourth year, and State dramas, at times can be brought out in het year, too either as an afterpiece or as the curtain raiser. The people have deliberately arranged to have municipal questions considered only in municipal times. They have arranged that no other questions shall be considered in those times. The endeavor to force on other questions out of their time, or before their time, was a negation of the popular mandate.

"One may doubt that any political party will ever again seek to make the people of the cities mix unrelated subjects. Campaigns against the constitutional order will be regarded as energy against nature. What is absurd in character will not be solemnized by calling it politics. The first time, the contradiction was fought down. The second time, it will be laughed down. The third time, it will not be tried. Parties that can play National parts and State parts will be held up to the duty of playing municipal parts or they will be rated to lack versatility and ability, and will have to count the railroad ties between here and Salt River.

Municipal Principle Sustained.

"In the great election lately held in Greater New York more than half a million votes were cast. Nearly four hundred thousand of them were divided between two candidates. The platforms on which each of those two candidates stood expressed the municipal principle and none other. State and National issues were excluded from both platforms on purpose. Two other organizations insisted on projecting National and State issues at the people. Those organizations polled a woeful minority of ballots. The happy feature of that municipal election was this affirmation of the municipal principle.

"Reflect what a gain this will be to clear and candid thinking. Tell off in your minds for a moment some of the exciting and dividing subjects which it will exclude from consideration in municipal contests. One will be the tariff, which divides our people into two schools of political thought. Another will be the question of silver, which equally embraces and unequally divides both parties. Still another will be the group of questions affecting labor organizations and trusts, the single tax and the tax upon inheritances and the like; in short, all questions which belong to initiative in State or National legislation and their enforcement in State or National administration. Only the questions which can be carried to the City Hall for solution or for settlement can be carried into elections for officials whose duties must be performed in the City Hall or its auxiliary buildings.

Future of Municipal Parties.

"You and I want to know earnestly whether the municipal principle will require the formation of municipal parties, or will continue to justify the effort to form them. Frankly, I do not know yet. Time must elapse before any one can surely tell; but we can know that if existing parties do not, so to speak, municipalize themselves in municipal years, new parties will arise that will do so. Existing parties are more likely to respect a Constitutional mandate and the public demand than not. They like to win, and they like to deserve to win. They know that they can do no longer try to mix issues which cannot be made to concur in time or to assimilate in quality. I feel a great charity for men who, at the last election in my city, protested that they could not break party lines. There should have been no need for them to break them. The lines should have been elastic enough to take in the municipal principle, yet rigid enough to keep out State and National issues and consequences which were entirely irrelevant and inapplicable.

"The number of men definable as independents in any great community will probably never be more than enough to award success to one or the other of the permanent political parties. They must use either party as a flail for the back of the other when it goes wrong. Their experiment of forming a party by themselves has generally resulted in the success of the less desirable of the two permanent parties, whichever one that may be at the time. These independents may deem it to be their duty to persist in separate party expression and endeavor, but they must, in that case, abandon for a long time the expectation of putting their principles or their men into power. Nor can they do that without becoming themselves afflicted with some of the evils of existing political parties. Rings will form within reform. Leaders will become morally and spiritually indistinguishable from bosses. Intellectual and social superiority will tend to make their bossism rather more offensive than the cruder kind.

"The plain people, whose wishes are honest, whose practical judgment is sane, whose instincts are intuitively sound and whose discriminations are acute, and, on the whole, just, want good government itself as a present from nobody, and rather than take it as a gift they would have an inferior sort of government, if only the initiative of it should be with them. The social lines cross the moral and the intellectual lines in places. There are resentments which are sown by many reformers without their knowing it. Think you that the millions relish instruction in their political duties cabled to them from across the sea by those who take ship home just in time to register? Think you that Tuxedo or Nahant or Old Point Comfort or even Bar Harbor is the place from which the metropolitan masses like to receive admonitions to their public duties? Neither the Hudson side nor the Adirondacks nor the decks of pleasure yachts nor Alpine resorts nor continental capitals nor the clubs on the avenue are the places where the wage-earners live and move and have their being, their business, their fellowships and their politics. Every day of every month of every year the top singularly misunderstands the bottom in our metropolis, and the bottom, which does understand itself, is now on top.

Errors of Reformers.

"Most instructive are some of the lessons administered by our late contest. The profession to which I belong had reason to take a few of them to itself. Our press was pedagogic when it should have been persuasive. It was dogmatic when it should have been colloquial. It was shrieking when it should have been sympathetic. It was defamatory when it should have been courteous. It was vindictive when it should have been tolerant. It substituted passion for argument, sensation for sense, job type for matter worth printing, detonation for doctrine, and scare or sneering for deep and dignified discussion. Surprise was felt that metropolitan journalism went one way and metropolitan votes the other.

"The New York result became an enforced choice between machines. The protest against both machines beat the one which has regarded New York as loot and prey, and which has forced on New York its measures and its men from the capital of the State. The other machine, no better and not worse in its essential character and methods, had the advantage in the first instance of being an evolution of New York itself, and, in the second instance, of having, whether sincerely or falsely, proclaimed the municipal principle to its uttermost. It won, and as between it and the other machine, I think it should have won. The reform movement can claim no small victory in having beaten one of the machines and in having enforced the municipal principle on the other.

"The reform organizations should originate with the plain people, not aloof from them, to be offered to them. The gospel of political righteousness should be lived among the sinners as well as preached by the saints. Maybe I have been unjust. I have certainly not wished to be. I must confess, however, that my association with the leaders of reform movements in Brooklyn and in New York tends to impress me with the fact that, while their ethical equipment is complete and while their moral courage is admirable, they are somehow out of personal touch and personal sympathy with the great masses—the men who have their way, but who mean well, too.

"The fitting of theories to conditions could well be exchanged for the knowledge of conditions based on the fellowship of sentiment and of suffering. This can be done through existing parties quite as well as by extemporized parties, which do not escape the suspicion of selfishness and of arrogance, and which do challenge the habits and the usages of years. Not municipal parties, but municipal politics; not the municipal party, but the municipal principle, should be our solicitude and our shibboleth. Possessing that and possessed by that, the American people can be trusted to carry their municipalities to as high and as long results of good as their hearts and minds and arms have been able to carry their Commonwealths and their Republic."

THE COFFEE-SUGAR FIGHT.

The Rivalry Between Companies Brings Prices Still Lower.

Talk of even a truce on the coffee-sugar rivalry of Arbuckle Brothers and the American Sugar Refining Company—or the Havemeyer-Woolson Spice Company of Toledo—was laughed at yesterday in the lower Wall Street district. Each party to the struggle is, it was declared, "fighting for a principle."

"Lion" brand coffee, the Woolson product, has been "cut" to 9 cents a pound, less 1 per cent. for cash, and the lower price was promptly met by the Arbuckles for Arioso. The Arbuckles are busy on their Long Island sugar refinery, which is to supply the sweetening which is sold with their coffee and which was supplied by the American Sugar Refining Company.

Coffee sold still lower yesterday. Rio No. 7 spot was at 6¾ cents a pound. December option was quoted at 5 to 5.05 cents a pound. The visible supply of coffee in the United States is more than 1,000,000 bags, or 131,000,000 pounds.

SUGAR FACTORY TO CLOSE.

Men Laid Off at the Jersey City Works of the American Refining Co.

Six hundred of the 1,100 employes in the Jersey City Sugar Works of the American Refining Company were laid off at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were the men who handled the raw material. They had been notified in advance that when the raw material on hand was used up their services would be dispensed with, and that when the refining of this was completed the services of the remaining 500 men would also be dispensed with, as no more shipments of raw material would be received. It is expected that the refining now in progress will be completed by Friday night, after which the sugar house will be closed.

The company's officers refused to furnish any information, but from other sources it was learned that the American Refining Company had decided, some time ago, to close down its Brooklyn sugar house for the Winter, but that afterward it had trouble over the price of water in Jersey City, and at a conference held at the company's office in Wall Street on Saturday last, it was decided to keep the Brooklyn establishment open and close the one in Jersey City instead.

CREAMER'S MENTAL CONDITION.

Testimony as to Anger and Violence Before a Sheriff's Jury.

The question of the mental condition of Joseph C. Creamer, a lawyer of Paterson, N. J., came up before a sheriff's jury yesterday. Creamer looks like a rational man, but his family have asked to have him legally declared insane. He is an inmate of Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, but is contending for his liberty and for the possession of his property, estimated at about $75,000. He was present in court with his counsel, Francis L. Wellman.

The first witness, Dr. N. P. Rice, testified to an interview with Creamer, during which the latter acted, he said, in an irrational manner. It transpired during the cross-examination that the interview took place at the time when the witness was struck in the face by Creamer at the Harvard Club, six months ago. It led to Creamer's incarceration in Bloomingdale. The witness admitted that there were many "peculiar" people at the Harvard Club, and by this remark provoked general laughter.

Robert Campbell, the bartender at the Harvard Club, testified that Creamer had frequently acted in an irrational manner, but he could not specify any particular act or time.

A. E. Young, clerk to a florist, from whom Creamer had bought flowers, said he had seen Creamer act queerly. He acknowledged that the occasion of Creamer's conduct was the sending of flowers which he had purchased to the wrong address. The clerk said that he came in and shouted in a very unusual tone, and threatened to strike the florist.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday, Dec. 1.

GOV. PINGREE AND VENEZUELA.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—Gov. Pingree, in an interview to-night, denied all knowledge of the formation of a big stock company, of which he was to be at the head, for the purpose of developing the asphalt fields of Venezuela.

A Detroit afternoon paper to-day printed a dispatch from Cleveland, on the authority of Dr. S. C. Bothwell, lately a resident of Venezuela, to the effect that a deal between Gov. Pingree and the Venezuelan Government had been perfected, giving the former a large concession of valuable timber and mining lands in the Mara section of the State of Zulia, amounting in value to something like $20,000,000. Beyond denying that this was the result of his recent trip to Venezuela, the Governor refused to talk.

BOY'S SKULL WAS FRACTURED.

Oscar Gracke, eight years old, of 1156 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, is dying at St. Catherine's Hospital from two fractures of the skull, alleged to have been inflicted by Policeman Edward Lynch, of the Hamburg Avenue Station.

The boy and several others were playing on the streets at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue at 9 o'clock last night when Lynch ordered them to disperse. Young Gracke did not move fast enough and was followed by Lynch, who finally overtook him, and drawing his club, it is alleged, dealt two vicious blows.

The boy fell forward on his face unconscious. The case was reported to the Hamburg Avenue Station, and Sergt. Curran, after making an investigation, suspended Lynch and placed him under arrest. Lynch denied that he struck the boy, claiming that he had collided with an elevated railroad pillar. He was taken to the bedside of the dying boy at midnight last night, and the latter fully identified him as his assailant and repeated the story of the affair.

SAID DURRANT WAS INNOCENT.

MORGAN, Texas, Nov. 23.—Joseph E. Blanther, alias Forbes, committed suicide in the Meridian Jail in this county March 2. At the time of his death he was accused of the murder of Mrs. Langfeldt. It has just been learned that he left a letter confessing that he committed that murder, and also that he was the slayer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in San Francisco, for whose murder Durrant is under sentence of death. The letter, which was addressed to a fellow-prisoner named Pitts, was as follows:

"Mr. Pitts: As this is my last day on earth, I wish to say that I cannot die without telling a truth. I murdered Mrs. Langfeldt, also Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. I put this in your coat pocket, and hope you will find it in time to save the life of Durrant."

The original written confession is now in the possession of Word, Dillard & Word of Meridian, who will notify the San Francisco officials.

Crushed Between Cars.

Frank Kupka, twenty-two years old, of 377 East Ninetieth Street, a switchman employed at the car house of the Lenox Avenue electric road, was caught between two cars near the car house yesterday afternoon and horribly crushed. He now lies at the Manhattan Hospital at the point of death.

LOVERING COURT-MARTIAL

Accounts of the Alleged Cruelty Practiced on Private Hammond by the Accused Lieutenant.

THE SOLDIER TELLS HIS STORY

Shows the Court Scars Marking Places Where He Was Prodded with a Sword—Private Waddell's Account of the Affair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Private Charles Hammond was the principal witness in the Lovering court-martial to-day, and proved himself entirely capable of holding his own with the attorneys who are acting for Capt. Lovering, who is charged with treating Hammond cruelly. Hammond gave damaging evidence against Lovering.

Questions relating to his personal history before he entered the army he quietly refused to answer, because, as he said, "They have no bearing on this case."

"State what orders you received on the morning of Oct. 9 and relate what followed," said the Judge Advocate to Hammond. To this Hammond replied:

"I was told that I was wanted at the summary courtroom, but I said I would not go, and after that message had been repeated to Capt. Lovering he came to my cell and told me to get out and walk. He gave the order 'Yank that man out' when I again refused, and, as I was part way out of the cell door, he prodded me twice with his sword, and then stepped past me into the cell and kicked me in the shoulders.

"He stepped over me as I lay on the floor and gave me two more prods in the left side. He also gave me another order to walk, but I did not answer.

"Then the rope was tied upon my feet and I was dragged over the curbs, sidewalks, and road and up and down steps until I reached the courtroom in the Adjutant's office."

"When you refused to walk to the court did any one ask you for your reasons?"

"Members of the guard asked me, and I told them I thought I ought to be tried for the first offense before I was tried for the second. The first offense was that of leaving my barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., without leave."

"It has been said that while you were being dragged, order for double time was given. Is it so?" asked Col. Hunter.

"Yes," said Hammond. "Capt. Lovering told the men to 'Double time,' but they were unable to comply with the order."

Refuses to Answer Questions.

The witness was then given to Attorney Blair for cross-examination. In the course of the cross-examination, Mr. Blair asked:

"Do you know a man named Van Dorsten, who lives in Michigan?"

This question Hammond also refused to answer.

Then followed a query about the alleged shooting of Van Dorsten, and the attorney followed it with the remark: "And you joined the army to escape the warrants which were issued for your arrest, did you not?"

Hammond made no reply.

After other questions had been asked relating to Hammond's doings before his arrival at Fort Sheridan, Hammond said:

"I refuse to answer all such questions."

"You say you were stabbed six times," said Mr. Blair. "Were those stabs mere pin scratches or are you scarred for life?"

"I will bear the marks to my grave."

Mr. Blair expressed a desire to see the scars and Hammond bared his legs and exhibited four marks, two on each thigh. He showed other scars on right hand and shoulder.

Private Snyder, another witness, said he helped drag the prisoner to the court. He said Lieut. Lovering gave an order to march in double time, and that the prisoner was covered with dust, and his clothes were torn when the Summary Court was reached.

"Do you think there was any other way in which Hammond could have been taken to the court?" was asked by the Judge Advocate.

"Yes," said the witness. "There was a cart, and I think this could easily have been drafted into service."

Private Waddell's Story.

Private Waddell, another witness, said he was in the guard house the morning of Oct. 9, when the alleged cruelty took place. He heard the noise of a struggle in the cell room. Looking through the door, he saw Hammond being dragged by the arms from his cell. Thereupon he walked into the cell room.

"After you had gone into the cell room did you receive orders to stab Hammond with your bayonet?" the Judge Advocate asked.

"I received orders from the officer of the day, Capt. Lovering, to fix my bayonet and to prod the prisoner. Before this Hammond had been dragged back to his cell, and I went to him. I told him my orders, and he replied that I could run my bayonet through him—he didn't propose to move. This was reported to Capt. Lovering, who told me to wait for a moment, and then he sent Sergt. Brainerd for a rope."

"What then did you do?"

"I put my bayonet to Hammond's side and stood guard over him while Brainerd went for the rope."

Judge Advocate Hunter was curious to know who tied Hammond's feet together, and how the proceeding was conducted; so he inquired if the witness remembered any of the circumstances.

"A non-commissioned officer whose name I don't remember tied Hammond's feet, while I sat on the prisoner and held him to the ground," said Waddell.

"Were you present at this dragging?"

"Yes, I helped drag Hammond for twenty yards."

Question as to Profanity.

The first interruption occurred at this point when a member of the court insisted that Mr. Blair, the defendant's counsel, should be sustained in his objection to the question of whether Capt. Lovering used an oath in his commands to Hammond.

"I merely wanted to ascertain the state of Capt. Lovering's temper at the time of this affair," said Col. Hunter, so Mr. Blair announced that he would withdraw the objection.

Col. Hunter was preparing to ask another question when he was interrupted by Capt. Hunter, his namesake of the Third Cavalry.

"I shall renew that objection," said the Captain, as he straightened in his chair. "I fail to see that it makes material difference to this court or to the accused whether he used profane language or not."

The Judge Advocate apparently was surprised, for he looked up suddenly and stared for an instant at Capt. Hunter. Then he smiled and remarked that he would not press the question.

Waddell was then asked about Capt. Lovering's stabbing Hammond with his sword while on the way from the guard house to the summary court. The witness said Hammond had been prodded both before and after he left the guard house.

The presiding officer, Gen. Wade, asked in what part of the body Hammond had been stabbed.

"On the hand," Waddell said.

"Where was his hand?"

"His hands were crossed behind his head to keep it from dragging on the ground."

"Are you certain that the thrust was made for the hand, or was it for the shoulder?"

"I think Capt. Lovering meant to stab Hammond on the hand."

The witness thus gave the members of the court the impression that Lovering had tried to make the prisoner uncross his hands so that his head would drag on the ground.

Aquarium to be Open Every Day.

The Aquarium, which heretofore has been closed to the public on Mondays and Tuesdays, was open for an hour early yesterday afternoon, and will hereafter be opened between 12 M and 1 P. M. on Mondays and Tuesdays. This is in acordance with a resolution of the Park Board, adopted on Monday, after the discovery that the law requires that the Aquarium shall be open every day in the week. The law does not prescribe the hours, however, and as two days are required in each week for cleaning up, the nominal opening is to meet the letter of the law only.

New Court of Appeals Clerk.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—William H. Shankland has been appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals to succeed Gorham Parks, deceased. Mr. Shankland has been in the service of the court for fourteen years.

EASE OF SETTING UP.

One of the great advantages of a gas plant for cooking is the ease with which it can be set up, even in rooms or quarters not especially prepared for it. Take the case of an old dwelling house or of two or three adjoining dwelling houses turned into office buildings. The desirability of having a kitchen to cater for the clerks may arise. But it may be that the only space available is some old bedroom, as it used to be, or a couple of rooms somewhere up stairs. To put in coal ranges under such conditions would be awkward and expensive enough; but a gas range, broilers, &c., can be packed away snugly in the most unlikely place, and a convenient kitchen made out of what would otherwise be unused room. This is a consideration which means a good deal with all the business invasion of former residence streets so constantly going on in this city, and with the remodeling of houses for business purposes. There is no need, in such cases, of planning an elaborate kitchen. Just take any out-of-the-way room, put in your gas appliances in a twinkling, and there is your kitchen ready for use. This is only describing a process and a result which actual experience has many times demonstrated to be perfectly feasible.

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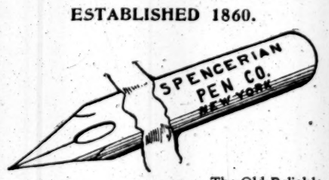

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KLONDIKER GUILTY OF MURDER.

Frank Novak Convicted in Iowa After Several Years of Liberty.

VINTON, Ia., Nov. 23.—The jury in the case of Frank Novak, charged with killing his room-mate Murray, and afterward setting fire to the house in which they lived, to-night returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Novak disappeared after the crime and eluded capture for several years. Last summer he was traced to the Klondike gold fields, arrested and brought home.

CLEARING HOUSE BALANCES.

Record Broken Yesterday from Union Pacific Transaction Monday.

The transactions involved on Monday in the payment by the purchasing Trustees of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company of $13,645,250.89 for sinking fund bonds did not embarrass the Clearing House yesterday. It was simply a question of debit and credit.

In the evening-up process the banks which are depositories of Union Pacific money and the Fourth National Bank figured. The Clearing House exchanges amounted to $182,464,509, and the balances to $16,283,617, the largest on record. Hitherto the record was that of Jan. 29, 1895, $16,047,133, due to the purchase by a syndicate of the bonds and shares of the Brooklyn Warehouse Company.

In yesterday's transactions at the Clearing House the Fourth National Bank, which redeemed the check for the payment of Union Pacific sinking fund bonds for the Mercantile Trust Company, had a debit balance of $7,125,000. The National City Bank, the depository of the check, had a credit balance of $8,547,000.

The large sums were a collateral result of the Union Pacific business of Monday.

GIRL WINS SUIT FOR WAGES.

"Oh, she's a non-union girl, and no good," whispered a bevy of girls who were dressed in their best clothes yesterday, when they were admitted within the railing in Justice Goldfogle's court. Then they smiled at the lawyers and the lawyers smiled back, and were inclined to get up a mild flirtation, but the stern eye of the Court was upon them and they refrained.

"Ain't she dressed to kill, and I suppose she thinks she'll get the Judge to take her side," remarked one of them as Minnie Kaplan of 30 Pitt Street took the stand. She is suing Moses Steinberg for $7.36 wages due her as a cloth clippings sorter.

Minnie testified that she earned $5.50 at her trade. During the recent clip sorters' strike she said she was taken sick on a Friday before her week ended, and her employer, Steinberg, refused to pay her, claiming that instead of finishing her week's work she had gone to a rival of his, named Kaplan, whose place was then on strike.

"Yes, she did," said Steinberg, "and I can prove it by these young ladies, and they are all union ladies, too."

Three of the girls, Annie Cohen, Beckie Erlich, and Fannie Siegel, then told the Court that Minnie was a non-union girl, and on the Friday when she said she was sick, they had seen her go into Kaplan's place and work there. They had been stationed there as pickets.

Kaplan and his foreman swore that Minnie did not come before Monday. She was an old employe, and had simply come back to her old place.

Minnie got judgment.

THREE FALL FROM SCAFFOLD.

A scaffold attached to the sugar refinery building of Doscher & Co., on Front Street, Long Island City, fell yesterday and two bricklayers and a laborer who were at work upon it were precipitated to the street, 100 feet below. Two of them were probably fatally injured. They are Peter McAllister, thirty-two years of age, of Franklin Street, Brooklyn, and Andrew Stewart, sixty-two years of age, of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, this city.

The laborer's name could not be ascertained. McAllister's feet were both broken, his head was crushed, and he was injured internally. Stewart was badly injured internally and was also cut and bruised. The laborer miraculously escaped with slight injuries and was taken to his home. Stewart and McAllister were taken to St. John's Hospital. No hope was entertained for either of them.

It is alleged that the scaffold was built insecurely and in violation of the law.

Newsdealers' Association to Meet.

The meeting to-morrow night of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association brings to notice the object of this association. Its membership includes all persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, who are engaged in selling newspapers. The initiation fee is $1, with a monthly due of 25 cents. The benefits include $5 a week during a member's sickness. In event of death, his family receive $50. A national association was formed fifteen years ago. The local association meets semi-monthly at the American Hotel lodge room, Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue.

$3,250 for a Kick.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The case of John W. Hopper vs. Andrew Murphy of Jasper for assault was finished to-day, the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,250. Hopper worked for Murphy, a wealthy farmer and hardware dealer. He alleged that Murphy kicked him, and that the effect of the kick was to shatter his nervous system.

Yellow Fever Epidemic About Over.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—There were three cases of yellow fever to-day. No death occurred. The weather has turned cool again, and fever and fear have both passed away to such an extent that the Board of Health has decided to abandon the publication of daily bulletins.

MAY KELLARD ON TRIAL

Mrs. Wood Tells About the Notes Which the Prisoner Is Accused of Forging.

MONEY OFFERED TO CONVICT

Mrs. Spencer, Who Claims She Discounted the Notes, Declares that Mrs. Wood Offered Her $2,500 to Prove Defendant Guilty.

The trial of May Kellard on the charge of forging the name of Mrs. Virginia Wood, from whose husband she is said to have cajoled $250,000 in the old man's dotage, through her fascinations, was begun in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. The accused woman, whose defense is conducted by Col. Robert J. Haire, wept and hid her face in a veil as Assistant District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd opened the prosecution with a vehement arraignment of her conduct, and branded her as "the most dangerous woman outside the walls of State prison," while the befuddled old man whose ruin she is said to have caused, and who is now an inmate of the Middletown Insane Asylum, sat passively by and took his share of the prosecuting attorney's uncomplimentary remarks.

His wife was on the witness stand for an hour and a half, in which she testified to having paid $20,000 to redeem forged notes, rather than have her husband sent to jail, and admitted having offered to pay $2,500 for May Kellard's conviction, though she said she bore her no great ill will. The prisoner, who is charged with having uttered the notes aforesaid never looked Mrs. Wood in the face, but while the latter was testifying shook her head at intervals in apparent astonishment.

Mrs. Mary D. Spencer, a florist, of 302 Columbus Avenue, the first witness in the case, swore that Miss Kellard had obtained $750 from her on notes to which was attached the name of Mrs. Wood, who had afterward told the witness's lawyer that they were forgeries. She said she had discounted altogether nearly $10,000 of notes signed by Mrs. Wood.

Col. Haire then caused a sensation in court by asking the witness if she had not been offered $2,500 for the conviction of the defendant.

"I object!" cried Mr. Lloyd.

The question was allowed and the witness said:

"Mr. Thomas offered it to my lawyer."

She explained that Abner C. Thomas, Mrs. Wood's counsel, had made the unwritten proposition, on his client's behalf, through her attorney, to pay her $500 if Miss Kellard were indicted, and $2,000 more in the event of her conviction. The effect of this admission was noticeable in the courtroom. Mrs. Spencer identified two notes as having been discounted by her, and made way for her attorney, G. W. Glaze, the next witness.

Mr. Glaze related a conversation he held with Miss Kellard in Mrs. Spencer's store, in which he told the defendant that Mrs. Wood said the notes were forgeries. Miss Kellard remarked at the time: "We must do what we can to avert the whole matter." That, he said, was the kernel of the conversation.

Denied His Client's Statements.

Under cross examination of the witness a new sensation was developed by his flat contradiction of his client's testimony. He said that there was no such letter as the one Mrs. Spencer had referred to, and declared that it was untrue that Mrs. Wood had offered $2,500 for the defendant's conviction. Mr. Thomas had not written him on the subject at all.

At the afternoon hearing Mrs. Wood took the witness stand and told the jury something of her connection with Miss Kellard, whom Wood himself introduced to her a number of years ago. She said that she had redeemed the forged notes at a cost of $20,000 to keep her husband outside prison bars. Col. Haire had Mrs. Wood remove her glove and write her signature on a bit of paper for comparison with the notes. Later he asked her:

"Now you feel very badly toward Miss Kellard, don't you?"

The leading question fell short of its mark. "No, Sir," was the answer, "I do not."

Mrs. Wood denied having testified before the commission appointed to pass on her husband's sanity that she had authorized him to sign notes in her name.

"Did not you say to Mrs. Spencer," she was asked, "that you paid the notes in order to keep your husband out of State's prison?"

"No, Sir," she replied; "there was no necessity; she knew it."

"And then you knew she was a bad woman and offered her $2,500 to swear against Miss Kellard?"

"I did."

"Have you a daughter, Mrs. Wood?"

"No, Sir. I have not."

"Have you an adopted daughter?"

"Yes, Mary E. Wood."

"When you saw Miss Kellard in Watertown what did she say to you?"

Wanted Money to Go to South America

"She said she wanted money of my husband to go to South America. I told her she ought to have gone there long ago."

"Did not you have an understanding with your lawyer or anybody else that Mr. Wood would plead guilty to forgery in the first case so that Miss Kellard could be indicted and sent away?"

"No, Sir."

"Did not you promise your husband that the moment you got rid of May Kellard you would have him released from the asylum?"

"No, Sir; I did not."

The witness admitted, on cross-examination, that she had offered, through her lawyer, $2,500 to Mrs. Spencer to secure Miss Kellard's conviction. In reply to a question from the prosecution, the witness said her husband inherited $800,000 at his father's death, $160,000 of which she received as her dower right. At the end of her testimony she became so faint that she had to be assisted from the courtroom.

Abner C. Thomas, counsel for Mrs. Wood, was the last witness of the day. He denied having made the $2,500 offer on Mrs. Wood's behalf previously referred to by Mrs. Spencer and his client, but said he had a letter in his office in which the subjects of Miss Kellard and money were treated, and which he promised to produce in court this morning.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Quincy and Curtis to Make the Race for Mayor Again.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Republican caucuses were held to-night in all the wards and ex-Mayor Curtis carried every one with the exception of Ward Twenty, where the contest with his opponent, ex-Alderman Sanford, is still in doubt.

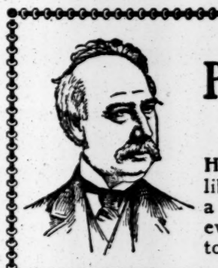
The Republican Municipal Convention, at which ex-Mayor Curtis will be nominated, will be held within a week and as Mayor Quincy is practically sure of receiving the Democratic nomination, the contest between the two candidates will be a repetition of the Mayoralty fight of two years ago. The election will take place on Dec. 21, and a warm contest is anticipated.

Rev. Ames Edward Lawrence Dead.

The Rev. Ames Edward Lawrence, once a leading Congregational clergyman, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Newton, Mass., aged eighty-five years. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1840. While at Yale he was one of the three organizers of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His religious training was secured at the Union Theological Seminary. After his graduation he filled pulpits on Long Island and at Lee, Mass.; Lancaster, Mass., and South Britain, Conn. He retired in 1874, and became a resident of Newton Centre, where he had been prominent in local affairs. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daugnter.

Customs Receipts Increasing.

Customs receipts at this port appear to be picking up. On Monday they were $512,784.17, and yesterday they amounted to $318,050.70. They are, however, principally straight import dues, and not receipts for warehouse withdrawals. Receipts have not been as large on any previous Monday as on this one for four weeks.



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LEFT TO STARVE AND FREEZE.

Policeman Who Arrested a Mother Left Her Two Children Locked Up Alone.

A sad case of poverty, distress, and man's inhumanity came to light yesterday, following the arrest of Mrs. Mary Kammerman, a young woman of 67 Avenue C.

With her husband and two children, aged one and two years, respectively, she has for several months experienced the most bitter poverty. The husband disappeared last Saturday, and an old Jew, whose name she does not know, put in an appearance soon afterward and demanded two cheap watches which he said he had given her husband to be sold on commission.

The half-starved woman could not tell where her husband had gone, and the Jew was furious. He went to the Union Market Police Station and demanded the woman's arrest. The police refused to arrest a woman for her husband's faults. Five times the old man called and demanded the woman's arrest, until finally he was ordered away. Then he went to the Essex Market Court, and told such a pitiful tale of his robbery that a warrant was issued and Court Officer Uhl was sent to serve it.

They found the distracted mother and her two babies in the miserably cold and cheerless rooms, and the policeman at first flatly refused to make the arrest. The old man insisted, however, and the mother was taken to court. The two children were left alone with no food or fire in the rooms. The mother was unable to tell her story coherently, and was committed to prison.

The cries of the deserted babies last night attracted the attention of Louis Gruber, the occupant of the adjoining rooms. He broke open the door, and found the little ones groping about in the dark, almost frightened into convulsions. He took them to his rooms, warmed and fed them, and called the police. The Gerry Society refused to take the younger child, and she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

What will become of the mother remains to be seen. Her neighbors say she is respectable and hard-working. They think her mind is unbalanced. The action of the police in leaving the two children to freeze and starve may be the subject of an investigation.

FOOTBALL PLAYER CONTESTS.

The Will of Abraham Ayres Admitted to Probate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday heard testimony in the contest over the will of Abraham Ayres, a wealthy iron manufacturer of this city, who died leaving an estate valued at $300,000. Nearly all of the estate, by the terms of the will, was to go to the widow, Matilda W. Ayres.

The contestant to the probate of the will is a grandson, Abraham C. Ayres, a student at Princeton and a member of this year's football team. He alleges that when the will was executed his grandfather was of unsound mind and that undue influence was exercised. The will was admitted to probate.

ELEVATION OF STREET ARABS.

First of a Series of Conferences on the Work of the Boys' Clubs.

The first of a series of monthly conferences by a number of persons interested in boys' clubs was held last night in the Assembly Room at the Boys' Reading Rooms, 112 and 114 University Place. Miss Kate Bond presided, and introduced as the speaker of the evening David Willard, Inspector of Juvenile Leagues, Department of Street Cleaning, and Principal of the Tombs Prison School, who read a paper on "Boys' Clubs as a Means of Elevating the Standards of the Street Arab."

A spirited discussion followed on "Organization and Scope," in which several persons took part, and papers on the subject were read by Cyrus C. Lathrop, General Superintendent of the Albany Boys' Club and Boys' Institute of Industry; J. B. Carpenter, Jr., Secretary of the Boys' Department, Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, and R. G. Lypold, Secretary of the junior branches, Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

STRANGER ASLEEP ON HER SOFA.

Couldn't Explain How He Got Into Mrs. Kahn's House and Was Locked Up.

Mrs. Kahn of 240 West Twenty-sixth Street was giving a party last evening to a number of friends. She did not have occasion to enter her library until about ten o'clock, and then on turning up the gas she saw a man lying asleep on the sofa.

Some of the male guests tried to awaken him, but only partially succeeded. Bicycle Patrolman "Ajax" Whitman was called in, and to him the stranger declared that he was in his brother's house. He could not explain how he got there.

At the West Twentieth Street Station he said his name was James Gaffney, and that he is a guest at the Gilsey House, but that his home is at 43 Warren Street, Saratoga. At the Gilsey House, it was said they had no guest named Gaffney, but that some time ago they had had a bellboy of that name, who had come from Saratoga, they thought.

GLEASON HAS BEETEM ARRESTED

Superintendent of a Long Island Road Under a Criminal Charge.

The long-standing feud between Mayor Gleason of Long Island City and the New York and Queens County Railroad Company culminated yesterday in the arrest of the General Superintendent of the company, Jacob R Beetem, on a charge of threatened felonious assault.

The city on Saturday evening shut off the water supply of the company because the latter owed the city a bill for water consumed. Since then the company has been carting water from outside the city in its big street-sprinkling cars. These cars carry 10,000 gallons each and weigh, when loaded, 90,000 pounds.

Yesterday morning a gang of city laborers began an excavation along the tracks of the company in order to make some water connections. Superintendent Beetem, asserting that there was danger of the heavy tank cars causing the side of the excavation to give way and thus obstruct transportation, caused a car to be run out to the spot where it was desired to make the excavation. He offered the workmen jacks and shorings with which to hold up the tracks.

These were refused. He then threatened to use force to prevent further excavation. A telephone message was sent to Mayor Gleason, and he ordered that Beetem be arrested. The latter was taken before the Mayor and waived examination. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Mayor Gleason alleges that Beetem purchased a pistol and 100 cartridges before starting for the point where the excavation is making.

Italian Murderer Arrested.

Central Office detectives yesterday arrested in Jamaica, L. I., Dominico Cofare

The New York Times.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:00 Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1099—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Merchant of Venice—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mystery, Mimicry—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:00.
MANHATTAN—His Little Dodge—A Close Shave—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—8:30.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE OLD GREENBACK DOCTRINE.

"The currency issued by the National banks should be retired at fast as possible consistent with the vested rights of the banks, and its place supplied with Government notes. With bank currency out of the way, that of the Government would have the field to itself, and might be augmented without risk to meet every requirement of business."—The Sun.

The old Greenbackers' doctrine, without a line erased or a word blotted out!

Old BILL ALLEN and SOLON CHASE together couldn't have written a better irredeemable paper currency and inflationist programme. The Government currency "might be augmented without rick to meet every requirement of business." Not a word about contraction. Advocates of Government paper money hate the word. Under a currency system controlled by Congress "the requirements of business" in Arkansas, Alabama, and Nebraska would keep the Treasury presses running night and day printing greenbacks. The canceling machines would stand idle. Unceasing and boundless inflation would make redemption a "barren ideality." There would never be any contraction until the bubble burst and the United States of America was a bankrupt Nation.

The National bank currency, though not as perfect as it might easily be made, is elastic both ways. It may be readily expanded to meet the needs of active trad and it may be contracted when business is dull and the money rate low. In the currency famine of 1893 the National banks of this city were able to issue new notes in from four to six weeks after depositing their bonds at Washington, and this time might be much shortened. The system is automatic. It obeys the natural law of the business world. Greenbacks are controlled by Congress, which for the last twenty years has almost uniformly flouted and defied the laws of business.

The greenback doctrine is a branch of the dangerous theory that the Government should support the people. It is the elder brother of Bryanism and free silver. It goes hand in hand with the monstrous pension roll that takes $140,000,000 a year of the public funds. The shiftless Georgia planter and the mortgaged Kansas farmer regard it with the hope and reverence that inspire the Pennsylvania rolling mill king as he contemplates the tariff schedules drawn by his own hand for the stuffing of his own pocket, for protection and greenbackism are children of the same parent.

The sound old Democratic doctrine was, invest the Federal Government with no functions that can be performed by the States or the people. The doctrine of the Republican Party, of the Bryanites, of the pension sharks, of the protectionists, of the Greenbackers, of the whole new brood of State Socialists, and of our neighbor The Sun, is let the Government do everything—make it support the people. It is a new doctrine for The Sun.

AUTONOMY AND SPANISH TRADE.

As we have said before, the best evidence that the offer of autonomy to Cuba is made by the Spanish Ministry in good faith is the amount of opposition it arouses in Spain itself. The offer is in fact unexpectedly and surprisingly liberal. It may very well have been made so because the situation of Spain is desperate, but that does not alter the fact. Neither is the fact altered because the Liberal Ministry talks big in its endeavor to save Spanish pride, and says that it makes the offer out of free grace to loyal Spaniards, and that it will continue to chastise the contumacious among the Cubans. That sort of talk does not deceive anybody. The plain fact is that Spain has been reduced by the insurgents to offering terms which she would never have offered if she had not been so reduced. They are terms which would undoubtedly have been satisfactory to the Cubans if they had been offered ten years or five years ago with guarantees of good faith. If they are rejected now it is because the same desperation which has induced Spain to offer them has encouraged the Cubans to believe that, if they reject them, they can win their independence.

The united opposition of the Spanish Conservatives is one guarantee of the good faith of the proffer of autonomy. Another, even more convincing, is the opposition of the Spanish "protected interests." That colonies are the natural prey so to speak, of the mother country, and that they are maintained mainly to supply markets for its industries is a doctrine which has not heretofore been questioned in the Spanish peninsula. There was a time when it was held all over the world. Up to the beginning of the American Revolution, if the representatives of any British industry had appeared at the bar of the House of Commons to show that a colonial industry was restricting their market, they would have been listened to most respectfully, and "appropriate legislation" would have been had. That is to say, the competing colonial industry would have been extinguished.

This view of the relation of colonies to the mother country prevailed everywhere in Europe until well within this century. Great Britain first ceased to "bind the colonies by laws of trade" and allowed them to make the best bargains they could. It is true that she was confident that their best bargains would continue to be made with her. But the nations of Continental Europe have continued to act upon the old theory that it was the right and duty of the mother country to make exclusive trade regulations with her colonies to the profit and behoof of her own industries.

This theory has received a rude shock from that clause in the Ministerial project of autonomy that empowers the Cubans to construct their own tariff. Delegations from the "Shipowners' Association," the "Catalonia Agricultural Institute," and the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce have waited upon the Minister of the Colonies to protest against this concession. Presumably, and judging from the behavior in like circumstances of our own protected interests, their representatives have extolled their fidelity to the grand old party and pointed out that they would be ruined if they were compelled to compete in shipbuilding and agriculture with the pauper labor of Cuba. But Señor MORET has not received them as a Republican Secretary of the Treasury or a Republican Chairman of Ways and Means, looking out for campaign contributions, would have been apt to receive a like deputation here. On the contrary, he told them frankly that rather than to abandon any part of the Government's proposals he would resign his office. There could not be a more complete vindication at once of the good faith of the Spanish Ministry and of the efficacy of its project than this interview affords.

THE VOTE ON RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. ZABRISKIE is much too airy and flippant about the vote of the people in 1894 for municipal construction of a rapid-transit railway. The plans now proposed, he assured the Appellate Division, are not those voted on three years ago, and that vote has no relevancy to the question now before the court.

Under the provisions of Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894 the people of New York City received, among the ballots handed to them in the polling booths, two rapid-transit ballots, one "For municipal construction of rapid-transit road" and the other "Against construction of rapid-transit road." "And the said railway or railways shall be constructed by the said city at the public expense," declares the statute, "if it shall be found that there is a majority of the votes so cast in favor of such municipal construction."

Mr. ZABRISKIE bases his contention on a microscopically narrow and technical construction of the language of the law. Undoubtedly the words "the said railway" refer to the railway for which authority to prepare plans was given in preceding sections of the law. But it is equally beyond doubt that it was not the intention of the Legislature to decree that those plans, when once adopted and voted on, should henceforth and forever be subject to no change.

The people voted for rapid transit. They voted "for municipal construction" because that was declared to be the only practical way of getting a road built. But they had no intimate knowledge of any specific plans, and actually voted only "for municipal construction." Their vote meant that they wanted the city to build a rapid-transit road that would enable them to get to business mornings and to get home evenings in a shorter time than was possible on any existing line.

The impressive emphasis with which the people declared their will makes it unwise for any one having serious relations to the question to take Mr. ZABRISKIE'S flippant view of the vote of 1894. The vote "for municipal construction" was 132,647 to 42,916 "against municipal construction." The total vote cast on the proposition was 175,563, while on the question of consolidation only 156,897 votes were cast—96,938 for and 59,959 against. The people were more deeply interested in rapid transit than they were in Greater New York.

The vote of 1894 is of unquestionable pertinency now. It is an expression of the popular will so positive that it cannot be disregarded.

FUTILE EVASION.

We have no doubt that the report is correct that the President means to apply his order as to "removals" in the Federal service to reductions of rank and pay. A man who is taken out of a three-thousand-dollar place and put into a fifteen-hundred-dollar place to make room for a new man is just as clearly "removed" from his former place as if he were dismissed from the service altogether. The conditions which the President has attached to the latter act are as reasonable and just—as necessary, in fact, for the best interests of the service—when applied to the former. The purpose of the President is to put a stop to changes for political or personal favoritism and to make sure that changes, when made, shall be for the good of the public. In this purpose he has shown himself very sincere, persistent, and straightforward. That he intends to allow subordinates, by mere technicalities and tricks, to evade the spirit of the rules he has made is wholly incredible, and the sooner this is understood and acted upon the better for all concerned.

It would be well, too, for the spoilsmen to remember that in these matters the last word is with the President. Even appeals to the courts will not defeat his will. They may declare that the rules he makes under the act of 1883 have not the full force of law, except so far as they are strictly within the letter of the statute. It would, of course, be their duty so to declare if they believed it, and the question were raised in due form in any case fairly before them. But back of all power given by a specific statute lies a much greater power, given by the Constitution and inherent in the very office of the Chief Executive. If he decides that removals, reductions, and other changes in the public service shall be made in a certain way, not inconsistent with the orderly and efficient conduct of the service, he can enforce that decision simply by dismissing any officer who refuses to conform to it. If a head of department knows that so soon as he resists the President's purpose he will cease to be the head of his department, it is clear that either he will not resist or will be replaced by some one who will obey. This power has been greatly abused in the past. It is a comfort to know that it is now in the hands of a President who will exercise it, if compelled to do so, for the public good.

IS IT "A WAR OF TARIFFS"!

The Evening Post has some remarks upon Count GOLUCHOWSKI'S proposal of a European league to resist American competition, under the title of "A War of Tariffs." But, in fact, there can be no further war of tariffs, so far as we are concerned. We have gone to the last extreme already. The Dingley bill proclaims non-intercourse with foreign countries so far as buying what they have to sell is concerned. It is meant to be an absolute prohibition of all foreign goods the like of which or a substitute for which is produced or can at any sacrifice be produced in this country. If in any point the prohibition fails, then the enlightened DINGLEY stands ready to stiffen it with some new duties that will exclude the hated products of the foreign pauper. It is true that this is not the way to produce revenue, and that the need of revenue was the pretext of the enlightened DINGLEY'S bill. A deficit of ten millions a month or so is really a triumph of protection, and can be made good by internal taxes. The deficit is a proof of the success of the learned DINGLEY'S efforts to keep out the competing products of the foreigner.

It is not to be expected that the foreigner likes it. In fact, the more he squirms the greater the triumph of the good DINGLEY. All we want of him is that he shall buy his supplies in the cheapest market, while we continue to buy ours in the dearest. We notify him that we will not take what he has to sell in exchange for what we have to sell. How he is to pay for what he buys of us is his business. We think he will keep on buying of us and rushing around to find new markets in which to sell his goods in order to pay us. He, as represented by Count GOLUCHOWSKI, is not of that opinion. His idea is to buy of somebody to whom he can sell, even if he has to pay a somewhat higher price. He is looking for his new markets in countries which may become his customers, whereas we have given him notice that we will not be.

To describe this state of things as a "war of tariffs" is misleading, because that expression implies that we have some means of retaliation upon Continental Europe if it agrees to exclude our products. As a matter of fact we have not. We have already, in the Dingley bill, exhausted our powers for the industrial injury of Continental Europe. If Europe retaliates upon us we have no further power of retaliating upon Europe. What we shall have is the sweet consciousness that, even if we can no longer market our surplus crops abroad, and even if we have reduced our revenue from imports so that we must resort to new schemes of taxation to meet current expenses, we have attained in the Dingley tariff the most complete scheme of protection and commercial non-intercourse ever exhibited outside of China.

THE DOVE AND THE RHINOCEROS.

The anti-Platt resolutions of the Brookfield Republicans are admirable. Their recital of grievances is temperate, their declaration of hostilities manly and courageous. But will these gentlemen fight? They have drawn the sword. Will they throw away the scabbard?

The resolutions adopted on Monday evening declare that as soon as an honest enrollment of all Republicans can be had, as soon as "Republican control by majority opinion" can be substituted for "the dictatorship of a machine," the Brookfield organization "will gladly terminate its separate existence."

Can it hold out until those great reforms are accomplished? Will it not "terminate its existence" about the 25th day of September next by adopting a noble set of resolutions pledging its loyal support to PLATT'S candidate for Governor and exhorting all its members to work and pray for the election of PLATT'S Congressmen, Assemblymen, and Senators, in order that the nefarious designs of the Democratic Party may be thwarted and the American principle of a protective tariff may be maintained by a Congress safely Republican in both branches?

If the anti-Platt Republicans want to substitute majority opinion for the dictatorship of a machine they must dedicate themselves to their work with no common fortitude. They must hold primaries and conventions of their own, run candidates of their own for State and Federal offices, and beat PLATT'S candidates. President MCKINLEY will implore them to desist. They must not falter. MARK HANNA will rave. They must not swerve or relent—if they want to kill off PLATT.

Of course if they merely want to kill PLATT as dead as they can without letting any Democrats get elected to office they will hurt him as the sucking dove might hurt the armed rhinoceros, and he will continue to tread them in the mire, to sneer at their silly tactics, and to insult them in his Monday morning proclamations. All of which they will richly deserve.

The wrangle over arbitration is marked by a bitterness almost worthy of the earlier stages of the preliminaries of war. Such extreme touchiness upon fanciful points of honor is not characteristic of circles where every individual's honor is above reproach, but rather partakes of the farcical character of pugilists' antebellum negotiations. The true rule of conduct is not very different for nations and for men. Chancellor KENT thus states it: "The law of nations consists of general principles of right and justice equally suitable to the government of individuals in a state of natural equality and to the relations and conduct of nations." Suppose this principle were to be applied to the storm centre of the arbitration dispute, viz., that there are some subjects so closely involving the national honor that it is impossible even to discuss arbitrating them; wherefore comprehensive arbitration is impracticable. This exactly reverses the rule in private life. It is precisely those delicate questions which no man can discuss without anger that he intrusts to his next friend to discuss with the friend of his adversary. Not until strangers to the quarrel decide that there is fit cause, and that no amende is possible, is resort to private war permitted. There is no anomaly in contending that the same rule should apply even more strongly to national disputes, and that the question whether or not any given subject is arbitrable is the most fit and not the least fit for altruistic decision. It is possible to imagine wrongs which should warrant a man in rejecting his friend's counsel, and so it would be equally in national disputes. War is always possible. It is peace which is difficult and worth some sacrifice. When the same rule is to bind both, the false gentleman and the ruffian will be the more critical.

It is a curious feature in the so-called "insurrection" in Northwestern India that the English papers agree pretty generally that the tribesmen, who are well armed, get their modern rifles from two sources, first by theft from the arsenals, and second by trade from Birmingham. That any large number of guns can be stolen from the army supplies shows at least a defective discipline, but that the Birmingham dealers have been and still are selling guns to be used in the slaughter of British soldiers shows a much more serious defect. As Lord SALISBURY has explicitly stated that the modern English war has purely "business" aims, it would be decent for Englishmen to refrain from aiding in killing the soldiers who are compelled to clear the way for trade.

Cases continue to come up in the police courts in which cyclists who openly defy the officers of the law and seek to escape from them are let off with a fine of $3 instead of the maximum, permitted by the ordinances, $10. If such an offense is considered by the Magistrates to involve only 30 per cent. of guilt, it would be interesting to know what they would punish with the full penalty. Their present course more than trebles the risk for law-abiding people in traversing the streets and directly fosters lawlessness.

Evidently, much of the Republican vote was not polled. As between Low and Tammany these voters preferred to help Tammany by staying at home.—The Sun.

A good many of "these voters" preferred to help Tammany by voting for its candidate. About 100,000 of them helped Tammany by voting for PLATT'S candidate. Mighty few of them staid at home. The enemies of good government always turn out in full force on election day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Jersey has united with New York and the other States in lamenting the destruction of the Palisades, and she has taken great care to let people think that the rock-crushing firms were simply doing what they chose with their own and could be stopped only by the expensive device of buying them out. This pretense is swept away by the legal proceedings now in progress, and hereafter nobody will have an excuse for not knowing that the Jerseymen can stop his miserable work just as soon as the State is willing to give up the rentals received by her for certain land. The dealers in the broken rock, as a matter of fact, are without even the poor defense that they own the cliffs which they are blasting away. They are merely tenants of the New Jersey Riparian Commission, and tenants, moreover, who seem to have violated the terms of their lease, to have fractured laws as well as stones, and to deserve eviction as well as execration for their acts of ruthless vandalism. The country has been disgraced by them in the name of those sacred rights of property which are so often made the defense for iniquitous conduct, but since that name was invoked without justification, New Jersey must either suppress the abuse at once or accept full responsibility for it.

—A new explanation comes from Philadelphia for the fact, long ago noticed by all who have had any experience with burning buildings, that a fire which has long smoldered in one part of a structure will often spread almost instantly to all other parts of it the moment a door or window is opened. The usual theory is that the flames leap into activity because of an increased supply of oxygen, but this hardly accounts for the surprising rapidity with which every floor of a large business block or dwelling is sometimes swept by a fire that has previously confined itself for hours to a single room or part of a room. Experiments recently made by a Fire Department official in the city mentioned go far toward showing that smoke itself, in certain conditions, is both inflammable and explosive. This he demonstrated by means of an apparatus consisting of a deep, round tin can, inverted over a smaller can and a gas burner. Smoke was produced by placing hay, grain, wood, and other materials in the small can and heating them over the gas burner, the smoke produced being caught in the large can. In the bottom of the latter was placed some excelsior. An opening in the inverted can permitted the air to be driven out, and then the opening was closed. When the can became filled with smoke, the heat of which was not sufficient to ignite the excelsior, a flame placed near the open end caused an explosion and set fire to it. The force of this explosion depends largely upon the material used to produce the smoke, smoldering malt giving the maximum result, and old rags also producing a strong explosion. From this experiment the deduction was that a building filled with smoke is threatened with quick and speedy destruction, and that some means to clear it of the finely divided carbon should be used. Spraying each room with water will accomplish this, a fact that was clearly demonstrated in the course of these experiments.

—Wedding fees have caused something of a scandal at Cumberland, Md., or, if not the fees, the division of them. It seems that certain clergymen there have been in the habit of paying hackmen for every couple from across the State line that may be brought to them, and the result has been the establishment of a regular system of what amounted to little less than blackmail. The local Ministerial Association has taken the matter up, and every parson in the place will soon be asked to sign a promise to pay no tips to drivers for bringing custom of this kind.

PERSONAL.

—ABDUR RAHMAN certainly protests too much, if his intention is to establish the belief that he could not have prevented the revolt which England is now engaged in punishing, but his disclaimers of responsibility and his pleas of helplessness do prove that he has not been deluded by the Sultan's recent victories into thinking the time ripe for a contest between the crescent and the cross. The Ameer has always shown both the inclination and the power to control the hill tribes, when, as often, they have questioned his own authority, and there is no reason to doubt that he could have made short work of the Haddah Mullah if he had chosen to do so. An entirely credible theory of the Ameer's course is that he was not unaverse to a good vigorous test of England's strength in India, provided it was made by men whose success, if attained, he could at once appropriate, and whose defeat would only deprive him of a few of his most troublesome subjects. He did not expect them to accomplish anything, but was willing to let them try, and now that they have failed he hastens to call them pestilent rascals, who deserve all the severity with which his dear friends the Britishers may feel disposed to treat them. It is most convenient for the ruler of a "buffer State" to leave undecided the exact degree of his civilization. Then he is forgiven for some of his acts on the ground that he is a barbarian, and acquitted of others on the ground that a person so intelligent and well educated could not possibly have been guilty of them.

—Though the tales of suffering brought back by the Competitor prisoners are sufficiently terrible, viewed simply as treatment of men by men, yet it must be confessed that, everything considered, there is nothing in these narratives to excite hysterical indignation or even surprise. War is war; it is not a pink tea or the meeting of a Dorcas Society, and, if accepted at all, must be accepted with what universal experience has shown to be its inevitable consequences. The usage LABORDE, MELTON, and the others received was brutal, no doubt, but there was nothing in it to show that the Spaniards are different from other nations, nothing whose atrocity could not be paralleled a thousand times in every modern war and immeasurably surpassed in every ancient one. It is not necessary to go outside of the United States or back into history many decades to find stories about prisoners of war who were starved, beaten, kept in filthy dungeons, and finally sent home physical wrecks. It must be remembered, too, that these Competitor men were captured in circumstances calculated to produce more than ordinary irritation among their captors. The wonder is not that their hands were tied cruelly tight, and that they were fed a little, a very little, worse than the ordinary Spanish soldier, but that they were not shot the moment a court-martial had given a show of legality for such action. This is one view of the case. Another is suggested by the obvious inclination of at least one of the released prisoners to give his late jailers a better name than they deserve. His yarn about the "father of the Cabañas" is hard to believe, not because there are no Spaniards inclined to mercy, but because we know from other sources the way in which the favors of WEYLER'S underlings were obtained. Whatever the other facts may be, this fact is sure: These members of the Competitor's crew have survived nearly two years of incarceration, and return with little evidence against their jailers, except scarred wrists, lean bodies, and nerves unstrung. They might have anticipated when they started graver consequences than these as among the possibilities of their adventure, and if no worse reports than theirs come from Cuba the critics of Spain would have leisure to give more attention to—Fort Sheridan. There a man has just been treated almost as cruelly as they, and with infinitely less excuse.

—In the last annual report of the Howard Association, that admirable society which has done so much to improve the condition of English prisons, the suggestion is made that policemen might, with much profit to themselves, study the detective stories of Dr. Conan Doyle. The idea of the Howard people is that the deductive methods of Sherlock Holmes, if followed in practical police work, would produce results like those obtained by Dr. Doyle's remarkable hero. There is something in this, no doubt, but every detective would probably say that he already does what is advised, so far as circumstances will permit. And this is not very far. The romancer, it must be remembered, works backward, while the real detective works forward. Signs that look large in the one case may and do escape notice in the other, because their relation to crime is unknown. It is most improbable that Dr. Doyle would distinguish himself in the solution of criminal mysteries not prepared by himself.

A Jerseyman on Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent discussion in your columns of this question prompts me to ask you to publish a Jerseyman's views on the subject, one of the many thousands who do business in your city every day. It is a matter of profoundest mystery to me why the several elevated roads possess no crosstown facilities to speak of, or any arrangement of "loops" making them accessible to the several principal ferries and railroad stations. It is not my purpose to draw comparisons between elevated and surface roads disparaging to the latter. Neither would I criticise the wisdom and judgment of our legislative bodies and Commissioners in seeking to add to our present means of rapid transit by authorizing the construction of an underground road, but I do say, in acknowledging the parsimonious management of the elevated, that only the overhead principle is susceptible of being developed to an extent sufficient to meet the demand for all time in connection with surface roads.

I think there is much truth in the statements that the elevated roads are denied by the city the very privileges that are required to enable them to give the public the increased comforts and facilities that are complained of. People lose sight of the fact that the operating expenses of an overhead road must be far in excess of what is required to maintain a surface road, and unless given facilities to handle the traffic to the fullest extent they are likely to practice economy whenever and wherever they can.

It is possible to extend an overhead system in every direction, but with an underground it can be run only under some central thoroughfare in one direction only, and to reach it one must take a surface car.

New York, Nov. 23, 1897. M.

Exclusive News from Brooklyn.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Since the Rapid Transit Commission was appointed and since the tunnel plans were made, a new partner, or several new partners, have been taken into New York.

NUGGETS.

Natural Bent.

The first time the boy was taken out to tea he helped himself to the biggest piece of cake on the plate. His parents were mortified; but in after years they were proud of him, when he became a great politician.—Philadelphia North American.

Unprofitable.

"Never mind," said the legitimate actor's friend, "posterity will doubtless recognize you."

"Yes," was the reply, "but you forget that so far as I am concerned, posterity is made up exclusively of dead heads."—Washington Star.

That Depends.

Hoax—Is this your little baby?
Joax—Sometimes.
"I don't understand."
"Why, when we're among my relatives it's mine, but to my wife's folks it's never anything but 'our Mary's baby.'"—Philadelphia Record.

In a Fair Way of Settlement.

"Well," said the Congressman from Owattamy, "I guess the Indian problem has been solved at last. We'll soon be rid of the red men now."

"How so?" asked one of his constituents.

"They've taken up football."—Cleveland Leader.

Time's Changes.

"You," said she, as she came down the stair, leisurely pulling on her gloves, "you used to say I was worth my weight in gold."

"Well, what if I did?" he asked, looking at his watch for the third time in fifteen minutes.

"And now, you don't think I'm worth a wait of two minutes."—Indianapolis Journal.

DARGAI, OCT. 20.

Where Valor lacks a laureate,
Where men thrill not to gallant deeds,
There is the sun of manhood set,
And God's best gifts are broken reeds.
On far Dargai the battle raged,
Pathans and British troops engaged,
It was a cruel fight was waged,
On far Dargai;
There hid the foe upon the crest,
On, up the hill the British pressed,
Halt!—soldiers, here's the valor test
For you this day.
See, there in front an open vale,
Down which a thousand bullets hail—
I trow that many a face turned pale
That dreadful day—
"On, Ghurkas! Forward, gallant men!"
Sudden the order came, and then
They rushed into that fiery glen
On far Dargai.
"On, Derbyshire! On, Dorsetshire!"
What! blench ye at the awful fire?
Fear ye the Ghurkas' fortune dire?
There on Dargai
Thirteen brave men with courage rare
Dash out! Death's thunder cracks the air!
Poor lads, your valiance cost you dear,
That fatal day.
The dead lie thick! Night comes apace!
Who next will run that awful race
With Death?—Impregnable the place
High on Dargai!
"Hold yet a moment!" Kempster cried,
"What foe the Gordons e'er defied?
Up lads!"—and like a mighty tide
That glorious day
The Gordons dashed into the glade,
Through Hell they struggled undismayed,
"Cock of the North!" their piper played
On far Dargai;
"Cock of the North," ah, bonnie air!
Shot through he played it lying there,
The dauntless Gordons gave a cheer
And saved the day.
* * * * * * *
Hurrah! the gallant Ghurka men!
The valiant Dorset three and ten!
They dared to face the fiery glen,
There on Dargai!
Findlater bold and Robinson
Hurrah!—and Gordons, ye have won
Bright honor! braver deed was none
This many a day.

GEORGE H. WESTLEY.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1897.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"The Princess and the Butterfly" Produced in Fine Style at the Lyceum Theatre.

A NEW COMEDY BY PINERO

Witty Dialogue, Piquant Sketches of Character, and an Odd, Whimsical Love Story—Yesterday's Music.

"The Princess and the Butterfly," Arthur W. Pinero's newest comedy of contemporary English life, was put forward with tasteful care at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, to begin the twelfth year of Mr. Daniel Frohman's management of that house, and open the regular Winter term of his stock company. The customary appreciative audience was in attendance, and the usual cordial welcome was bestowed upon the veterans of this renowned dramatic troupe and their younger associates.

It is an open secret that Mr. Frohman, with the author's consent, reduced much of the dialogue of "The Princess and the Butterfly," discarding not less than one-fifth of the words spoken at the St. James's Theatre in London. Of the twenty-seven characters five have disappeared. The episode of grown-up men babbling over children's toys has been suppressed. In some way this has changed the character of the comedy as a series of satirical pictures of English high life in an epoch of supposed inanity and boredom. But the essential spirit of the comedy is unchanged, and its odd, whimsical love story has not been altered. Upon the charm of this story of middle-aged and young love, this romance of four assorted human hearts, the success of the play with our restless, impatient American audiences must depend. The Princess Pannonia, beautiful, but, alas, on the verge of forty; Sir George Lamorant, forty-five and terribly bored; Fay Zuliani, nineteen, cosmopolitan, audacious, romantic, and fascinating, and Edward Oriel, twenty-six, learned, grave, but very susceptible, are its persons. It begins with an agreement to marry each other solemnly entered into by the Princess and Sir George. It ends when they break their agreement and happily pair off each with a youngster, having learned, as they say, that love never grows old.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Mr. Pinero's comedy in its new form, and the chances of a long run are good, its first performance was surely enjoyed, in spite of its complexity and diffusiveness, and people who saw it last night will be likely to speak well of it to their acquaintances. To begin with, its pictorial side is richly diversified and fascinating. Mr. Unitt's happily composed scenes, following as closely as need be the author's directions in his prompt book, represent first the saloon of an Englishwoman of fashion in exclusive Park Lane, in this present year, with a flock of afternoon tea-drinkers and gossipers in brilliant plumage; and secondly, the smoking room and billiard room of a mansion in Grosvenor Square, wherein a number of men and women congregate after theatre hours, and there are goings on of various sorts, some sad to contemplate by persons of correct morals, though, bless you, everybody is polite enough; some suggestive of pleasing amatory complications to ensue, one moderately exciting and mildly disagreeable, when a middle-aged gentleman, who is in the right, is insulted by a hot-tempered young gentleman who has made a fool of himself.

The third picture is a salon on the Avenue des Champs Elysées, in Paris, in the hours of small talk after dinner, and the fourth a smaller room in the same house, and in these Mr. Pinero abandons the cartoon method, so to speak, and elaborates with graceful art two of his more important figures. The freedom and sometimes even seemingly inconsequential drift of the modern conversational comedy, now give place to the deft development of plot and dramatic purpose.

In the third act the posture of events and the detachment of human conduct and its motives are extraordinary. Mr. Pinero was never more original than he is in the scenes of Laura's strange conflict with her natural tendency to coquetry, her sense of dignity, and her growing passion for young Oriel, or in that whimsical proposal of a sensible middle-aged matrimonial union which Lamorant makes to the Princess and her equally whimsical reception of it. Yet this third act is absorbingly interesting, acted as earnestly, tactfully, and gracefully as it was last night by Miss Opp, whose advent on our stage was not the least gratifying incident of the opening of the Lyceum's new season; by Edward Morgan, who now needs only a little more polishing, a better command of artistic finesse, to become an accomplished jeune premier, and by Mr. Hackett, who is quite at his best, and equal to all the demands of his rôle in this particular act.

The situation in Act. IV. is old and assuredly conventional. The woman and the man who do not quite understand each other, who love without comprehending the force of their passion, are together. The woman discovers that the man is going to fight a duel—for her sake. Boucicault, Tom Taylor, Falconer, and a host of other playmanufacturers not nearly so conscientious as Pinero, come to the habitual playgoer's mind when he hears of this or reads of it. But not when he sees it, not while he is under the spell of the scene. The aptness and delicacy of the craftsmanship could not be surpassed. The last picture is an orchard wherein lovers meet at journeys' ending, and the happy denouement ensues. Perhaps the dramatist may not unfairly be accused of letting sentiment here lapse into sentimentality. Last acts are proverbially weak. We all, presumably, want Mr. Pinero's end of the century romance to end just as it does end, but many of us are inclined to laugh at excessive billing and cooing.

Be that as it may, "The Princess and the Butterfly" is a fine play, that nearly always satisfies an exacting taste, and its production deserves the cordial approval of all cultivated persons, as well as their material support. We commend it particularly to those sensitive souls who are forever complaining of the degeneracy of the stage and of the lack of plays of literary value. Here is one to suit them, which has, besides its literary value, positive dramatic vitality, and a charm that gets over the footlights in the performance.

Of the acting, some mention in passing has already been made. Miss Mannering is very well suited as the cosmopolitan girl, but her too close adherence to Mr. Pinero's dialect of many languages makes her speech frequently unintelligible. In this respect she is ably seconded by Mr. Hackett, who, without attempting any dialect at all, can swallow his words and suppress his vowels and consonants with distressing facility. Miss Mannering, however, will grow in her new rôle, for which her fitness is manifest, and her acting of Fay's best scene is already very good.

Miss Opp has a most attractive personality, a graceful bearing, a good voice, and a beautifully distinct utterance; her manner is at times somewhat formal, but one expects that sort of thing in a live Princess, and one admires this Princess from the first. Felix Morris, William Courtleigh, Mrs. Whiffen, and Mrs. Walcot would each receive a complimentary paragraph if time sufficed. The acting is all well ordered, but a general agreement must be reached as to the pronunciation of St. Roche.

Sir George Lamorant	James K. Hackett
Sir Robert Chichele	Charles Walcot
Edward Oriel	Edward Morgan
Maxime Demailly	William Courtleigh
Hon. Charles Denstroude	Frank R. Mills
Mr. St. Roche	Felix Morris
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Eave	George Alison
Mr. Adrian Mylls	H. S. Taber
Mr. Bartley Levan	Henry Muller
Mr. Percival Ord	Seymour George
Paulding	John Findlay
Fay Zuliani	Mary Mannering
Lady Ringstead	Mrs. Walcot
Lady Chichele	Mrs. Whiffen
Annis	Katharine Florence
Mrs. St. Roche	Norah Lamison
Mrs. Ware	Alison Skipworth
Mrs. Marsh	Grace Root
Blanche Oriel	Helen Macbeth
Mrs. Sabiston	Nina Morris
Catharine	Evelyn Carter
The Princess Pannonia	Julie Opp

PLANS FOR THE OLYMPIA.

Mortgage on the Music Hall Foreclosed—A New Company Forming.

The New York Life Insurance Company yesterday filed the summons and complaint in a suit brought against Oscar Hammerstein to foreclose a mortgage of $900,000 which it holds on the Olympia Music Hall

and Theatre. Lewis J. Phillips, who is said to have an interest in the building, as Mr. Hammerstein's assignee, is made a party to the suit. The complaint alleges that there has been paid in interest $19,819.33, but that the sum of $14,819.33 due is unpaid.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that a new stock company is forming to operate the theatre. It will be known as the Olympia Amusement Company, and will have a capital stock of $500,000, of which $100,000 has already been subscribed. The shares will be of $100 each. The papers of incorporation will be filed in Albany to-day, he said, but he refused to give the names of the officers.

THE SPIERING QUARTET.

An Interesting Concert by Four Players from Chicago.

The Spiering Quartet of Chicago came to town yesterday, to give us an example of the kind of chamber music performance the people of Chicago enjoy. Very commendable performance it proved to be, and the people of Chicago—as many of them as love music in its most chaste form—are to be congratulated. The quartet gave its concert in Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was small—much smaller than the merits of the entertainment deserved—but those who were present undoubtedly enjoyed the performance.

The members of the quartet are Theodore Spiering, first violin; Otto Rochborn, second violin; Adolf Weidig, viola, and Herman Diestel, violoncello. Mr. Spiering is a pupil of Joachim, and has been laboring for several years to cultivate a taste for chamber music in Chicago. His work has been by no means unsuccessful, and the concerts of his quartet are well attended in the Western city. It is a pity that the music lovers of this city did not know more about the Spiering Quartet. Otherwise we should have impressed these musical visitors with a better idea of our hospitality.

This Western quartet will not obliterate all our cherished memories of chamber music performance, but that which is good in its kind, even though it be not better than everything else, surely merits recognition. The programme last night consisted of Mozart's C major quartet, opus 465; the variations from Schubert's D minor quartet, and the second of Beethoven's Rassomouffsky quartets, that in E minor, opus 59, No. 2. This made a most enjoyable and interesting programme, with a sufficient variety of styles to give the hearer a good idea of the abilities of the quartet.

The leader, Mr. Spiering, is a violinist of substantial merit. His tone is large, penetrating, generally pure, and fairly smooth. His stopping is accurate and preserves its clearness in rapid passages. His bowing is vigorous, but by no means elegant, and his nuancing leaves considerable to be desired in the matter of finish. But he plays with dash and style, and with unflagging earnestness. If the other members of the quartet were his equals as soloists better results would certainly be obtained, but in technical accomplishments no one of the three is above the respectable average of competent orchestral players. The viola player has an especially dry tone, while the tone of the 'cellist is singularly deficient in vibrancy and mellowness. This may, of course, be due to the inferiority of his instrument. That is a matter which is to be decided by information, not by mere hearing.

The quartet plays with great vigor and with intelligence. Its precision is not quite all that might be expected and there are occasional lapses from unanimity which disturb the balance of tone. The tone in general is full and strong, and its homogeneity is sufficient, though not perfect. The general style of the quartet's performance is warm, but it is decidedly lacking in refinement. The nuancing is equal only to the distribution of the broader tints of light and shade, and these are laid on with good judgment and musical effect.

It is in the little details of light and shade, the intimate communications of quiet playing, that this organization is deficient. And there is a lack of polish in its phrasing, which seems to be due to too great a hurry to get ahead with the music. Of course this estimate of the playing of the Spiering Quartet is based upon the hearing of a single performance, which was given in circumstances not encouraging. Perhaps in a concert attended by a large and stimulating audience much that was lacking last night might be supplied. Yet that part of the shortcoming which was purely technical is probably characteristic of all the performances of the quartet. On the other hand, there was much that was good that it is to be hoped that these gentlemen will come again and give New York music lovers opportunity to make their better acquaintance.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Augustus Pitou is at work upon a scenic production of "The Silver King," which will be presented at the Grand Opera House for the week commencing with Nov. 29.

Anthony Hope Hawkins's new play, which was written for E. H. Sothern, is called "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." It will be first produced in this country in Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Tyree of the Lyceum theatrical company was ill last night and unable to play her rôle in the "Princess and the Butterfly." Her place was acceptably filled by Miss Norah Lamison.

"The Ticket of Leave Man," one of Tom Taylor's pieces, that has not been played in this city for years, will succeed "East Lynne" at the Murray Hill Theatre next week. McKee Rankin will be seen as Hawkshaw, Andrew Robson as Bob Brierly, Harry Weaver as Jim Dalton, George Friend as Melter Moss, and Nance O'Neil as May Edwards.

MILAN WANTS A DIVORCE.

Ex-King of Servia Anxious to Marry Artemisia Christie.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Nov. 23.—A newspaper of this city says ex-King Milan of Servia is again seeking to divorce his wife, Natalie, in order that he may marry Artemisia Christie, the divorced wife of Milan's former secretary, by whom the former King has a son.

Milan, the former King of Servia, married Natalie, the daughter of Col Keschko of the Russian Imperial Army, on Oct. 17, 1875. They were divorced on Oct. 24, 1888, and have one son, Alexander I., the resent King of Servia, who was born Aug. 14, 1876. They were reconciled on March 7, 1895.

DENTIST EVANS'S ESTATE.

Most of It Going to Charitable Institutions Bearing His Name.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is now believed that Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist who facilitated the flight of the Ex-Empress Eugenie from Paris in 1870, and who died here on the evening of Nov. 14 last, left most of his large fortune to found charitable institutions bearing his name.

It is understood that Dr. Evans's estate will be valued at not much below $15,000,000. He made his will at Davos Platz, and it was reported shortly after his death that the greater part of the fortune would go to endow educational institutions in this country. He had no children, but there are a few nephews and nieces, most of them residing in Philadelphia, who may be heirs to a portion of the estate.

At one time Dr. Evans contemplated establishing a museum of art in Philadelphia or in New Haven, in connection with Yale. He proposed to place in it paintings, jewelry, and bric-à-brac to the value of $1,000,000, the ornaments of his Paris residence.

It was also understood at one time that he intended to found a home for impoverished French nobles in Minneapolis, and to erect educational institutions in Chicago and Indianapolis.

PRINCE HENRY FOR THE EAST.

Germany Proposes to Enlarge Its Holdings of Chinese Territory.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The newspapers of this city report that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, is to take command of the second German squadron in Chinese waters, consisting of the Kaiserin Augusta, the Deutschland, and the Gefion, which will probably start for Kiao-Chau Bay about Dec. 10 next.

Admiral von Diederich will still command the combined squadrons.

The Government organs are assiduously pointing to the Chinese operations as proving the necessity for an increase in the navy. It is believed the Government is determined to retain possession of Kiao-Chau Bay as a guarantee against the recurrence of attacks upon German missionaries.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—According to a special dispatch from Berlin received here to-day the German Government considers that the land forces of Germany at Kiao-Chau Bay, Shan-Tun Peninsula, China, to be insufficient for a naval station, and proposes to enlarge its holdings there, "diplomatically, if possible."

AMERICAN RIVALRY FEARED

C. F. Ritchie Says England's Position in the Commercial World Is in Danger.

BRITISH AT A DISADVANTAGE

Dingley Tariff and the Engineering Strike Blamed for Loss of Trade —German Competition Much Less Serious.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, made an important speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Croydon to-day, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon which he hung a grave warning against American competition, now "ousting British trade."

Mr. Ritchie, after declaring that the Dingley tariff and the engineering trade dispute were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports, and, after pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff, said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a much more serious competitor, the United States.

"The facts are serious," he continued, "and call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commercial world. There is no douot the United States is executing orders, which ought to be executed here. As we all know, an American firm obtained the contract for the Central Underground Railway, (of London,) as its bid was lower than those of the English concerns, and it could deliver the supplies three months ahead of the British tenders. Many important Continental orders have gone to America.

"The same is to be said of Egypt and Japan, where the Americans are doing work that Englishmen should have done. In consequence of the engineering dispute, many orders are leaving the country, and, unfortunately, these orders seldom return. America's successful competition is due to her enterprise in embarking capital, but it is yet more due to the freedom her manufacturers enjoy of employing the best machinery and working it in the most economical manner, untrammeled by the restrictions which have so hampered manufacturers here. Every one having his country's interest at heart must hope that tomorrow's conference will lead to a settlement of the unfortunate engineering dispute."

AMERICAN MONETARY BARRIER.

An Austrian Expects to See a Silver Standard in This Hemisphere.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Vienna corrrespondent of The Times, telegraphing with reference to the statement made by Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in his recent address to the delegations, when he appealed to all Europe to unite against "the destructive competition now carried on against us by transoceanic countries," gives the opinion of an "exceptionally competent and well-informed friend," that since Lord Salisbury's rejection of the proposals of the Wolcott Monetary Commission the trade barrier between the European and American Continents is "likely to be forestalled by a monetary barrier raised by America, which would hasten the advent of American preponderance."

The authority cited by the correspondent of The Times predicts "the adoption of the silver dollar as a standarad coin from the North Pole to Patagonia, which would be a powerful lever in the realization of the Pan-American programme of the politicians of the United States."

MANNHEIM OIL IN GERMANY.

Rival of the Standard to Build Large Tanks on the Rhine.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—It was announced today that the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, had purchased an island in the Rhine, on which it is proposed to build gigantic tanks.

At a meeting of the Mannheim and South German oil dealers, it was resolved to exclusively patronize the Mannheim Pure Oil Company.

DENSE FOG OVER ENGLAND.

Trains Stopped and Navigation Seriously Interfered With.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dense fog is hanging over England to-day. Trains have been stopped by the darkness at many places and navigation of the Channel is seriously interfered with. Fog bells were sounded and signal guns were fired at Dover all night long.

GEN. LOCKHART ADVANCING.

British Punitive Expedition Traverses Dangerous Defiles in India.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.—Gen. Sir William Lockhart, with the Fourth Brigade of the British punitive expedition, operating against the insurgent tribesmen, has reached Datoi, after having traversed three miles of dangerous defiles. Luckily, few of the enemy were encountered. The British loss amounted to only ten men.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Bagh, a town of Beloochistan, Province of Cutch-Nundava, at the south entrance of the Bolan Pass, Lieut. Jones of the Yorkshire Regiment was killed and Lieut. Watson of the same regiment was severely wounded during the operation near Datoi under Sir William Lockhart.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE MANIFESTO

Its Executive Committee Divided on the Question of Ratio.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Bimetallic League is about to issue a manifesto defining its position and policy in view of the results of the recent negotiations between the United States Monetary Commission and the British Government.

The Executive Committee of the league is divided on the question of ratio, a portion of the members favoring 16 or 15½ to 1, while others believe that the best policy would be to commit the movement to a ratio approaching the commercial, 22 to 1.

POPE RECOGNIZES JOURNALISM.

His Holiness Writes a Letter to Archbishop Bruchesi in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Mgr. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who is residing at the Canadian College during his stay in this city pending the result of his mission in behalf of the right of Roman Catholics to separate schools in Manitoba, received to-day a letter from the Pope in reply to a report Mgr. Bruchesi had made as to the demonstration of forty journalists at Montreal when he started for Rome.

The Pope emphasizes the importance of the demonstration as a new feature, for the journalists took part in it without distinction of language or religion. He points out also how important is the aid a sympathetic press can give the cause of order and tranquility, and he renews the expression of the "honest interest in Canada," and of his desire that she may enjoy "all the benefits of concord." The reply of his Holiness concludes by an exhortation to the Catholics of Canada warmly to second the efforts of their Bishops.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London to-day on their way to Cannes.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The Right Rev. Joseph M. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, Province of Quebec, has arrived at the Canadian College here.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—By an explosion in a fire works factory at Schoenhauser-Allee to-day, one man and two girls were killed and seven other persons injured.

BANKER WALTER BURNS DEAD.

Manager of J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, and Brother-in-Law of J. P. Morgan Expires.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Walter Burns, manager of the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., died of heart failure last evening at his country seat near Hatfield. Though Mr. Burns had been ill for some time past, his death was unexpected.

Walter Burns was head of the London banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., which is a branch of the New York firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He married a sister of J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Burns was born in this State in 1838. When a youth he was employed in the dry goods house of Morton, Grinnell & Co. Winning here a reputation for financial and commercial ability, he became a member of the banking firm of Levi P. Morton & Co., and in London organized the firm of Morton, Burns & Co. as a branch banking house. Twenty years ago he retired from business, but in 1878 he became identified with the firm of Junius S. Morgan & Co., and before the death of Mr. Morgan was its manager. He became a partner in 1890.

J. Pierpont Morgan's hurried leaving for England recently was because of news of his brother-in-law's health. His death, it was stated yesterday, will not delay Mr. Morgan's departure for New York Dec. 1. Mr. Burns is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

DUELS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

One Officer Mortally and Another Seriously Wounded.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—A sensation was caused in this city to-day by the report that two duels had been fought with army officers as the principals. The first report came from Colberg, Prussia. It stated that Capt. von Haine and Capt. von Ostrowski had fought a duel there, and that the latter had been dangerously shot. Both men belong to the same regiment, stationed at that place, and it is alleged that Haine had been intimate with his victim's wife.

The second duel was fought at Bremen, and the principals were Lieut. Siegmund of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, who mortally shot Lieut. Schoenfeld of the same regiment.

COUNTESS OF LATHOM KILLED.

Thrown Out of a Trap After a Shooting Party in England.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Countess of Lathom, while returning from a shooting party to-day, was thrown out of a trap and killed, near Wigan, Lancaster.

The Countess was driving a pair of spirited ponies. Suddenly the animals shied and the countess, with two ladies, who were with her in the trap, was thrown out. She fell into a ditch full of water, and the trap fell upon her.

When extricated she was still alive; but she died almost immediately after. Her body was carried to Lathom Hall on a stretcher. The other ladies escaped unhurt. The Countess was immensely popular in Lancashire and prominent in every charitable work.

According to a later account of the accident, the Countess of Lathom was driving home to Lathom Hall, Ormskirk, in a phaeton, accompanied by Lady Leitrim and Lady Evelyn Mason. The coachman was sitting behind. A slackened rein getting under the tail of one of the horses irritated the animal and caused the accident at the very gates of Lathom Park. The horse appears to have kicked the Countess into the ditch. She was carried to her apartments unconscious. Lord Lathom, who was summoned, arrived only in time to see his wife expire. Death was due partly to the immersion and partly to concussion of the brain.

The Countess was formerly Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. She was married to the Earl of Lathom in 1860. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is Lord Skelmersdale. The Earl of Lathom is the Lord Chamberlain of the Household of the Queen.

URUGUAY RENT BY FACTIONS.

Ex-President Gomensoro Agrees to Run for the Presidency.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 23.—The Herrerista Party has issued a manifesto proposing ex-President Gomensoro as a candidate for the Presidency, in succession to the late President Borda. The adherents of Señor Cuestas, the President ad interim, formerly President of the Senate, are urging him to overthrow the Senate and proclaim himself Dictator.

Señor Gomensoro has consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, and he will receive the support of the united groups opposed to Señor Cuestas.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Montevideo says that the candidacy of Señor Gomensoro, in opposition to Señor Cuestas, is a mere trick to defeat public opinion. Señor Gomensoro is eighty-seven years old and decrepit, and could not possibly discharge the functions of the Executive.

The Times's correspondent asserts that the conflict between the people and Parliament becomes daily more threatening, and that unless the chambers submit a revolution is more than probable.

The Herrerista Party is evidently composed of the followers of Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes, former President of the Republic of Uruguay and Minister of the Interior and of Justice in the Borda Cabinet. Dr. Herrera recently made a violent attack upon Señor Cuestas, and called upon the latter for a more explicit statement than one previously made as to his programme in the event of his election to the Presidency. The members of the Government refused to reply, whereupon Dr. Herrera presented a motion demanding the resignation of the President ad interim. It was said at the time, on Friday last, that if this motion was adopted by the Deputies Señor Cuestas would dissolve the Chamber. All sorts of rumors then afloat, many citizens had closed their houses, and the troops were held in readiness against an outbreak.

BRITISH VICTORY IN AFRICA.

The Slave-Raiding Prince of Idau Routed by Major Arnold.

BRASS, Guinea Coast, Nov. 23.—The column of troops commanded by Major Arnold, consisting of 180 men belonging to the Niger Constabulary, with field guns and Maxim guns, which was sent to subdue the slave-raiding Prince of Idau, who was intrenched in a place four days' march from the river, and who for a month previous to the departure of the troops had been raiding the Akpoto tribes for sixty miles around his headquarters, landed at Etotong on Nov. 14 and marched direct to the Prince's stronghold.

The latter was defended by 400 guns and 100 rifles. There was a hot engagement in front of the town. The Haussas of the British force charged up to the eight-foot wall surrounding the place and completely routed the defenders. The Prince fled to the bush, and the town was burned and evacuated on Nov. 18. The enemy lost heavily. The British force had two men killed and twelve men wounded.

General Synod of Prussia Meets.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The opening session of the General Synod of Prussia was held in this city to-day. The meeting will extend over a fortnight. The Synod will discuss, among other things, the question of the employment in universities of liberal theologians; proposes to protest against dueling, and will urge the enforcement of stricter observance of Sunday.

Australian Gold Coming.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 23.—The steamer Moana of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, (Limited,) which has sailed for San Francisco, took £275,000 in gold.

Raid on an Illicit Still.

A "moonshine" still, with a capacity of forty gallons of whisky a day, was found last night on the third floor of 28 Goerck Street by Internal Revenue Agents Williams, Gates, and Moore, and Department Collector Felerabend. Harris Ditleinsky and his son, Morris Ditleinsky, the alleged proprietors, were arrested. Five barrels of mash and several demijohns filled with whisky were found.

Death of Asa Briggs.

HANNAWA FALLS, Nov. 23.—Asa Briggs, the farmer who was shot the night of Nov. 10 by an unknown masked man, died last evening.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Miss Louisa Shaw Barlow United to Pierre Jay at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

MANY FASHIONABLE GUESTS

Marriage of Miss Helen Clifford Page and Arthur Wheeler Francis at St. Bartholomew's—Dr. Greer and the Bridegroom's Father Officiate.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the season was celebrated shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church on Stuyvesant Square. The bride was Miss Louisa Shaw Barlow, daughter of the late Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and the bridegroom was Pierre Jay, President of the Second Avenue and Central Crosstown Railroad Companies, and a great grandson of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, head master of the Groton School, Groton, Mass., officiated. The ushers, who headed the bridal procession, entering to the strains of the Lohengrin "Wedding March," were: Charles Lowell Barlow, Montgomery Hare, Howell Cheney, Sandford Barnes, and Henry S Graves. The bridesmaids, who followed them, gowned in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with Venetian lace, and wearing velours de cerise girdles, collars, and hats, were: Miss Gertrude Minturn and Miss Mildred Minturn, cousins of the bride; Miss Mary Rutherfurd Jay, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Cornelia Robb. They carried white bride roses.

The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Robert Shaw Barlow, who gave her away. She was gowned in heavy satin and buranos point lace, with a long train and a long tulle veil caught with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. She met the bridegroom, attended by his brother, John Jay, as best man, at the altar.

After the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played as the bridal party passed out. A reception followed at Mrs. Barlow's home, 39 East Thirty-first Street. James C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Miss Delafield, and Mgr. Seton were among the guests.

Mr. Jay is the son of the late Peter Augustus Jay, a graduate of Yale University of the Class of '92, and a member of the University Club and of Skull and Bones of Yale. He and his bride will live at 53 East Thirtieth Street.

Francis—Page.

Miss Helen Clifford Page, daughter of J. Seaver Page of 661 Fifth Avenue, and Arthur Wheeler Francis were married at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector, performed the ceremony about 4 P. M., assisted by the Rev. Lewis Francis of Brooklyn, father of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids, who were gowned alike in white mousseline de sole, embroidered with pearls, trimmed with lace and morning-blush velvet, came up the centre aisle from the chancel before the bridal procession started, headed by the ushers, Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, Howard Wilson, Franklin A. Plummer, F. Louis Slade, the Rev. Carroll Perry, Dr. Edwin Holmes, Theodore M. Taft, Lloyd Van Deventer, A. René Moen, and Howard C. Smith. Miss Helen Miller, Miss Louise Van Ingen, Miss Edith Hyde of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss May Chittenden of Brooklyn, Miss Sarah Devoe, and Miss Elizabeth R. Francis were bridesmaids. Miss Louise De Barry of Summit, N. J., the maid of honor, wore white, pearl-embroidered silk and appliqué lace, a caught tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of deep pinks.

The bride followed on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin, a tulle veil, and a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried white carnations and orchids. The bridegroom's brother, Lewis W. Francis, was best man.

A reception followed at 121 Madison Avenue, the home of Mrs. R. Mott Laimbeer, the bride's aunt. Mayor William L. Strong and Mrs. Strong, Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Frederick W. Devoe, Commissioner of Education E. H. Peaslee and Mrs. Peaslee were present. Mr. and Mrs. Francis will live at 108 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Squier—Edson.

Miss Elsie Morgan Squier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Craig Squier, was united in marriage yesterday afternoon to Mr. Franklin Edson, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Edson of this city, at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the vicar of the chapel, the Rev. Edward Bradley, D. D.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Catharine Craig Squier. Miss Hester Squier was flower girl, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith Edson, Miss Ethel T. Edson, Miss Elizabeth Henderson of Yonkers, N. Y., Miss Mary Paul Robeson of Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Robert of Flatbush, and Miss Helen Mohr. Benjamin W. Schwab was best man, and the ushers were William C. Squier, the bride's brother; Robert Stewart Edson, and Dr. David Orr Edson, the bridegroom's two brothers; John G. McIntyre, Frank E. Hagemyer, Charles Milmine, William C. Cammarin, and Worthington Whitehouse. A reception followed.

Wilson—Howell.

Miss Annie Kendall Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, was married last evening in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, to John Sands Howell. The Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgeman, D. D., pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Charlotte A. Wilson of Kingston, N. Y., as maid of honor, and as bridesmaids by Miss Annie Ethel Burras, Miss Lottie Hamilton of Englewood, Miss Edith Lansing Wemple, Miss Martha A. Meyer, and Miss Edith Servoss. Reuben F. Abbott was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Howard Elmer Crall, A. Castle Postley, Alfred Stanley, Henry Hillicr, George Radford, and Arthur L. Buckhout.

Harlan—Noble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Miss May Maude Noble and James Shanklin Harlan were married to-day in St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Belden Noble of Washington and the bridegroom is the son of Associate Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. The ushers were Mr. Trask of New York and McClaren Sprague, Delavan Smith, McClure Harlan, and John Harlan. Robert Shanklin of Chicago was best man.

Peters—Mapes.

The Rev. Joseph D. Peters last evening married Miss Elizabeth Mapes at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mapes, Woodruff Street and Lillian Place, West Farms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, assisted by the Rev. Morgan A. Peters, brothers of the bridegroom. The Rev. Joseph D. Peters has just accepted a call to the Reformed Church of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Manne—Kempner.

Miss Jeannette Kempner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, and Henry Manne of Brooklyn were married in a reception room at Carnegie Hall at 6 P. M. yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Geisler of Brooklyn. A reception and supper for some 250 guests followed. Mr. and Mrs. Manne will live in this city.

A Williams College Scholarship.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Horace F. Clark scholarship of $200 in Williams College has been awarded to Lewis Squires of Plainfield, N. J.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Julius A. Skilton.

Dr. Julius A. Skilton died on Saturday at his home, 444 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services were held at the house last evening. Dr. Skilton served through the late war as a surgeon, and in 1865 went to Vera Cruz as a newspaper correspondent. The French attempted to capture him as a spy, but he escaped to a foreign vessel, which protected him. He witnessed the events leading to Maximilian's dethronement and death, and after the war was made medical officer of the escort which accompanied Gen. Juarez to the City of Mexico. President Grant appointed him Consul General to the City of Mexico, and he acted in special matters for England, France, and Austria. It was Dr. Skilton who exhumed the body of Maximilian and sent it to Austria, at the request of the Austrian Government, and he obtained the release of Maximilian's Prime Minister. As a token of gratitude he received the custody of the personal effects of the Emperor.

Dr Skilton made extensive archaeological discoveries while in Mexico, and his collection is now in Yale University Museum. At the expiration of his term as Consul General he engaged in railroad and mining enterprises in Mexico. About twelve years ago he removed to New York City, and became a member of the firm of J. A. Skilton & Co., electrical engineers. He was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Henry A. Meyenborg.

Henry A. Meyenborg, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, died on Monday at his home, 263 Tenth Street. He was born at Wremen, Hanover, on Aug. 8, 1838, and received a liberal education in Germany. He decided at that time to study law, and soon after came to this country, at once making his home in Brooklyn. He entered the law office of N. F. Waring, a Brooklyn lawyer, and studied there. His studies were interrupted by the Civil War, in which he served. At one time he was on Gen. Dakin's staff, with the rank of Colonel. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and had practiced in Brooklyn ever since. For many years his office had been at 11 Willoughby Street.

Mr. Meyenborg was a member of Cushing Post, No. 231, G. A. R.; Greenwood Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M.; Gowanus Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Progressive Council, No. 423, A. L. of H.; Onward Lodge, No. 1,143, K. of H.; Augusta Council, No. 107, N. P. U., and Maccabee Lodge, No. 116, Order of Mutual Protection. He was Attorney General of the National Provident Union. He leaves a wife and a niece. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Atonement, on Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sharpe.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sharpe, widow of Hezekiah D. Sharpe, died on Monday afternoon at her home, 23 Garden Place, Brooklyn. She was born in New Haven, Conn., and was married there fifty-seven years ago by the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon. When the golden jubilee of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs's pastorate was celebrated last year, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe were the only couple left of the original members of the Church of the Pilgrims. Mr. Sharpe died Sept. 22 last, and Mrs. Sharpe was one of the four widows left of those who, with their husbands, joined in the formation of that church. The others are Mrs. Albert G. Allen, Mrs. R. P. Buck, and Mrs. Walter T. Hatch. Mr. Sharpe was one of the committee that went to Massachusetts to hear Dr. Storrs preach, as a result of which the latter was invited to become pastor of the then new church. He was also one of the founders of the Brooklyn Female Academy, now known as Packer Institute.

The funeral of Mrs. Sharpe will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at her late home. Dr. Storrs will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Sharpe leaves several children.

George V. Zundt.

Ex-Detective George V. Zundt died yesterday at is home, 226 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn He was fifty-two years old, and was a veteran of the civil war. In 1871 he joined the police force in Brooklyn, serving as a patrolman. In 1875 he became a detective, and distinguished himself by running down Rubinstein, the murderer of Sarah Alexander. Two years ago he retired from the force. He was a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association and of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and three children

Obituary Notes.

SOLOMON A. SHARP, well known as a turfman, died suddenly in Cincinnati on Monday, aged forty-three years. He was the principal owner of the track at Newport, Ky.

FRANK M. GIESE, who represented the Second Erie District in the Assembly in 1885, 1886, and 1887, died on Monday after a brief illness. He was prominent in Democratic politics in Buffalo.

GEORGE J. APPOLD, aged seventy-seven, President of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and the Howard Oak Leather Company, died yesterday at his home in Baltimore.

The Rev. Dr. GRANVILLE SHARPE ABBOTT, one of the leading Baptist ministers of California, died in Oakland Monday night. He had been pastor of churches in San Francisco, Oakland, South Boston, and Watertown, Mass., and was connected with various Baptist publications.

WILLIAM BRAUER, forty-eight years old, of 407 Kossuth Street, Union Hill, died at the Hudson County Insane Asylum at Snake Hill on Monday night. He was formerly a bookmaker at Guttenberg. When the track was closed he became disheartened, took to drink, and became insane. He has wealthy relatives in New York and Brooklyn, who took charge of the funeral.

HARRY C. FISK, a well-known theatrical manager of Washington, died yesterday, after a long illness, aged thirty-two years. Mr. Fisk was identified for some years with the Grand Opera House as Treasurer and manager, and later with the Lafayette Square Opera House as Treasurer. He commenced his theatrical life in this city, and was Treasurer of the Standard Theatre for a number of years. A widow and three children survive him.

JUDGE GARY TO TRY LUETGERT.

He Presided at the Haymarket Square Anarchists' Trials in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Judge Gary, who presided at the trial of the Haymarket Anarchists, will occupy the bench at the second trial of Adolph L. Luetgert, the alleged wife murderer, provided the venerable jurist does not consider the strain of a long contest too severe for his advanced years.

Luetgert appeared before Judge Horton to-day and signed an affidavit in which he stated that both Judge Horton and Judge Baker were prejudiced against him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

47th Annual Thanksgiving Festival at the Five Points Mission, 63 Park Street.

Most Attractive Entertainment by the Children at 1:30 P. M. DINNER at 2:30.

800 are to partake. To fill these little ones of extreme want with joy we earnestly appeal to all to aid in providing them a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner. Without this aid many must TASTE the pangs of hunger. By voluntary gifts this great work of benevolence has ever been supported. Nearly 45,000 little waifs have attended its schools, been fed, and clothed. Last year 111,580 dinners were served, 832 children taught, 26,110 articles of clothing distributed, and 5,656 cases of extreme want relieved. Please send a THANKSGIVING OFFERING, and come and witness its happy results.

A. K. SANFORD, Superintendent.
H. B. SKIDMORE, Treasurer.

American Female Guardian Society AND Home for the Friendless.

Founded in 1834. The Home work at 29 East 29th Street and 30 East 30th Street, and the 12 Industrial Schools, containing 4,000 poor children, need more than $100,000 annually, and this Thanksgiving appeal is made to the charitable public. Donations of money, clothing, shoes, groceries, &c., gladly acknowledged. The Home children dine on Thanksgiving Day at 12:30. General exercises, singing, speaking, &c., with an address by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., at two. The public are cordially invited.

Mrs. HENRY C. HOUGHTON, President.
Mrs. CHARLES H. KNOX, Treasurer.

Expression Restored by Artificial teeth. Dr. DEANE, Dentist; World's Fair Award. 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The DECEMBER ATLANTIC 1897

The American Historical Novel
By PAUL LEICESTER FORD

Mr. FORD, himself a novelist and historian, makes an interesting estimate of American historical novels, their scope and value.

Literary London Twenty Years Ago
By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

A charming reminiscence of the author's early London visits; his meeting with Arnold, Browning, Carlyle, Tennyson, Du Maurier, and others; the English notion of an American twenty years ago.

From a Mattress Grave
By I. ZANGWILL

A pathetic story, half fiction and half fact, describing the last hours and death-bed scene of the poet Heine.

The Greatest of These
By HENRY B. FULLER

A brilliant short story, the scene of which is laid in Sicily.

Among other contributions are further chapters of F. Hopkinson Smith's serial CALEB WEST, and Mrs. Wiggin's PENELOPE'S PROGRESS; also a notable review of the foremost novels of the year.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1898

In the number for January, 1898, will appear the opening chapters of a new serial novel, THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG, by Mr. Gilbert Parker. It will be recalled that the *Atlantic* published Mr. Parker's successful Seats of the Mighty.

Following his delightful series, Cheerful Yesterdays, Col. T. W. Higginson will contribute more chapters relating to his life as a man of letters. He will recall his early visits and literary associations in Paris, and recount his experiences as a popular orator on the platform and the stump. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will also contribute her recollections of notable men and women.

SPECIAL OFFER Upon receipt of 50 cents *The Atlantic Monthly* will be sent for a trial subscription of three months. Upon receipt of $4.00 the magazine will be sent for 1898, and the October, November, and December issues of 1897 will be sent free. The October number, the Fortieth Anniversary Issue, contained the opening installments of F. Hopkinson Smith's new serial, Caleb West, and Kate Douglas Wiggin's Penelope's Progress.

We have prepared a history of the forty years' life of the magazine, together with extracts from what the press of the country has said about the October number. This will be sent free upon application.

35 cents a copy *Sample copy free upon application* $4.00 a year

4 Park St. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. Boston, Mass.

Palisades Case Goes Over.

TRENTON, Nov. 23.—Attorney General Gray did not make application this morning, as had been expected, for the fixing of a day by the Chancellor for argument on the bill filed a year ago by ex-Attorney General Stockton for an injunction to restrain Brown & Fleming from blasting rock along the Palisades.

The Chancellor himself was not here this morning, and the Chancery Court was presided over by Vice Chancellor Gray, the Attorney General's brother. The Attorney General thought it would not be proper to make the application before his brother, and he wrote the Chancellor at the latter's home, in Jersey City, asking him to fix Dec. 15 at Jersey City as the time and place for the hearing of his application.

O'Brien to Leave the Army.

ATLANTA, Nov. 23.—Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 48 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
WILL REMOVE TO
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
ON DEC. 1ST.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee hereby calls upon holders of Certificates issued by its depositaries for shares deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization to pay on or before WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897, THE THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT of five per cent. of the nominal or par value of such Certificates.

Payment in New York must be made to The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, and must be accompanied by presentation of the Certificates of Deposit for indorsement of such payment.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, November 1, 1897.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL STREET, corner NASSAU.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, Vice-Pres. AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice Pres.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. and Treasurer.
W. N. DUANE, Ass't Sec. N. THAYER ROBB, Ass't Treas
Directors.
August Belmont, H. W. Cannon, A. J. Cassatt, R. J. Cross, Rudolph Ellis, Amos T. French, John N. A. Griswold, H. L. Higginson, W. P. Hamilton, John Kean, John Howard Latham, John G. Moore, E. D. Randolph, James O. Sheldon, Samuel Thomas, Edward Tuck, John I. Waterbury, R. T. Wilson.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Established 1887.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, 37 and 39 Wall St.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Acting President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Again yesterday the few usually inactive specialties which have of late attracted much attention by their erratic courses were the only features of interest in the stock market. The usually prominent speculative issues drifted around aimlessly and were inactive. The market was again excessively dull, 160,000 shares making up the total of transactions.

***

If there could be any tendency ascribed to the stock market it was one of strength. At the close of the day the net changes were for the most part advances. They were but fractional, however, only a few of the active stocks showing variations of more than 1 point from Monday's closing quotations. There was a firm undertone, however, the quiet absorption of stocks which has been apparent for several days past going steadily on.

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Northern Pacific preferred was the leader in point of activity, and it was also one of the strongest stocks on the list. Consolidated Gas, Metropolitan Street Railway, and the American Spirits stocks were the other features of the market.

***

Yesterday's market was only a repetition of those of the past several days. Aggressive buyers were conspicuous by their absence. But few stocks were for sale, but although many opportunities were given the bulls for advancing the market they were allowed to pass by unheeded.

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As yet none of the larger speculative interests have openly taken a stand in the market, and as far as Wall Street can tell by the daily operations on the Stock Exchange none of these interests is in any way active. It is evident, however, that stocks are being absorbed at the present level. The market, in fact, is being supported. And many of Wall Street's most conservative and best-informed brokers are of the opinion that this support comes from steady buying for the account of those operators and financial interests who are always factors in any decided movement in the stock market.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼.

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In State bonds, $50,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90¼@90⅝@89@90.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi., Bur. & Quincy. ⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. ⅜
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.. ¾	North. Pacific pf.... 1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron.... 1	Pacific Mail..... ⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N.... 1	St. Paul & Duluth... 1
Iowa Central pf..... ½	Southern Pacific..... ½
K. C., Pitts. & G.. ¾	U. S. Rubber..... 1⅜
Met. Street Ry.....1½	U. S. Rubber pf..... 1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.....1½	Delaware & Hudson.. ½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.3½	Erie 1st pf..... ¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.. ½	Lake Erie & West...1
Brook. Union Gas...1	Oregon Short Line... ¾
Central Pacific ..... ¾	Rio Grande W. pf....1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.1⅜	St. Paul & Dul. pf.1
Consolidated Gas...3⅜	U. S. Leather pf....1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.1	Mil., & St. P., Wis.
Roads, & T. Ill. gen. 3	& Minn. 5s.....1
K. C., P. & G. 1st...1⅜	N., C. & St. L. con. 5s.1½
Mil., & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s.....1½	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st..1

Bonds Declined.

Ken. Cen. 4s.....1¼	Rome, W. & O. con..1
Omaha & St. L. 1st..1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $182,464,500; balances, $16,283,617; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $467,317.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date.....	$13,420,645
Exports in the same period.....	28,919,207
Net exports.....	$15,498,562
Net imports, 1896.....	28,104,032
Net exports, 1895.....	47,988,011
Net exports, 1894.....	66,377,541
Net exports, 1893.....	11,207,107

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,600 shares of Brunswick sold at .12 and 320 Horn Silver at 1.53. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .10, 400 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 100 Crown Point at .23, 300 Pharmacist at .09, and 300 Savage at .34. On the Mining Exchange 11,000 Annetta sold at .44½@.45@.43@.44½, 8,000 Gold Magnet at .03@.02¾, 600 Miami at .38@.37, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .15, 1,500 Waldorf at .11@.11½, 8,500 Alamo at .03, 5,000, Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09⅝@.09⅝, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .003½@.003¼@.003½b30, 4,700 Garfield Gr. at .04¼@.04@.04¼, 3,100 Isabella at .28⅝, 13,200 Jefferson at .05@.05¼@.05⅛, 13,000 Justine at .004@.004½@.003¼, 3,900 Pharmacist at .07⅝@.08, 5,300 Work at .04¼@.04@.04½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 56¼; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 103¼; New York Central, ⅜, to 108½; Reading, ¼, to 10⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 12¾; Louisville & Nashville, ⅛, to 56. and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36¼. Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 94⅜; Canadian Pacific sold at 82⅜ and Erie at 14⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 113 3-16 for money and 113¼ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 65c and exchange on London at 25f 20c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.70.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,041,468, against $7,477,068 in the preceding week, and $7,721,285 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $350,628,889, against $334,640,817 for the corresponding period last year.

CURRENCY REFORM NEEDED.

Among the officers of various corporations and banks in this city there is at the present time a marked disposition to regard currency reform as essential to the continuance of sound business conditions. Many of them believe that something must be done in this direction, and that a satisfactory settlement of the question will insure to the country a long and uninterrupted course of prosperity. The remedies suggested are almost as numerous as the gentlemen themselves who give utterance to them. One of those who believe that in a proper solution of this currency problem lies the hope of American business is President Edwin Langdon of the Central National Bank, who spoke yesterday of the business outlook to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Langdon said:

"Currency reform is a necessity, and the carrying out of that reform would certainly have a good effect on the business of the country. Beyond any doubt there has been a great improvement in the volume of trade since the high prices for grain stimulated buying in various directions. Money has gone into numerous channels since the revival then begun.

"Railroad earnings ought to be good for a long time to come if a difficulty in procuring cars is to be reckoned as a convincing argument for improvement in earnings. In fact, general business seems to me to have been carried on in the last few months with results that are quite satisfactory.

"I believe the improvement which has been experienced will continue, and if Congress will straighten out the present system of currency a period of unexampled prosperity will be ahead of our people."

ALL INDICATIONS BULLISH.

Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the Stock Exchange house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the stock market outlook. Mr. Redmond is an enthusiastic bull. The firmness which has been maintained during the past few days of inactivity does not, he thinks, justify any pessimistic forebodings, but rather strengthens him in his conviction that the decline has run its full length and that improvement is near at hand. Mr. Redmond said:

"There is nothing in the business or financial situation to make any one a bear. Industrial enterprises are making very satisfactory returns, and considerable money is being invested in extending the old and building up the new ones. Railroad activity endures and earnings as reported from week to week show that the carrying movement has not been a spurt arising from the transportation of field products, but steady and growing traffics in the various articles manufactured in the industrial centres.

"There have been increases made in many establishments in the wages paid to the employes and employment for labor has been greatly enlarged by the improved demand for our manufactures. The purchasing power of worker and merchant alike has increased, and the supplying of their wants must keep the factory and workshop going for many months ahead. The impetus given to general business by the farming classes has been a most beneficial one, and one in which every section of the country has shared.

"As to the future of the financial markets, I have not the least reason for doubt. American investments are now to be regarded as good ones—the best that can be made. An enormous demand exists for high-grade bonds, and even bonds of the second class are readily sold. During the present week London has appeared in our market for the first time as a purchaser of bonds. This is an indication of what may be looked for in the future. All investigators of the real merits of American securities can be confidently expected to make similar purchases.

"From every indication that bears significance, taking it from either the business movement, with its vastly improved outlook, or the financial happenings, that speak in terms of distinct positiveness as to the certainty of higher values in the near future, I have no hesitation in declaring myself a strong bull. The market will go higher. I am encouraged in so concluding by what I regard as unmistakable signs of the early approach of an upward movement."

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

St. Paul's earnings for the third week of November were made public last night. The report shows gross earnings of $770,027, an increase of $109,018. These figures were not given out until after the close of the market, and consequently had no effect upon the price of the stock. St. Paul showed much firmness yesterday, although it was very dull, only 7,500 shares being traded in; it fluctuated within the narrow limits of three-eighths of one per cent. London sold about 1,000 shares of the stock in the morning, but bought it all back before noon.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOSSIP.

Northern Pacific preferred was again the most active stock on the list yesterday, its total amounting to 33,000 shares, more than twice that of Sugar Trust, which was next in point of activity. Chicago houses were buyers of the stock, and in New York the greater part of the purchases were made by brokers understood to be acting for interests connected with the management. Friends of Northern Pacific talk confidently of one per cent. dividends early next month. They say that it is not now a question of declaring the dividend, but of how much that dividend shall be, some of the interests identified with the company advocating 1½ per cent.

SPIRITS STOCKS LOWER.

In the last hours yesterday the American Spirits stocks developed weakness and sold down sharply. The common touched 6¼, and the preferred 16⅝. At the close there were fractional rallies in both stocks, but they closed with substantial losses for the day. Traders all around the room were sellers of both common and preferred, and their activity was accompanied by stories regarding the demoralized condition of the spirits trade and the financial condition of the American Spirits Company. The insiders were apparently taken by surprise, and no attempts were made to support either stock on the floor.

ROCK ISLAND'S REFUNDING.

Rock Island was notably firm yesterday, selling up as high as 87⅝, and closing within a fraction of that price. Again there was buying for the account of insiders. It was stated yesterday that the Refunding Committee had found a syndicate ready to take the new 4 per cent. bonds at a price entirely satisfactory to the Directors, and that only the arrangement of a few minor details is needed to definitely settle the whole matter. Insiders promise a report form the Refunding Committee before the end of the month.

SUGAR TRUST DULL.

Sugar Trust did practically nothing in yesterday's market. It fluctuated within narrow limits and closed with a fractional gain for the day. Many of the traders were sellers of the stock, and the buying seemed to come largely from brokers supposed to be representing inside interests. For some unexplained reason there has not been a Treasury decision in the Dutch sugar case for several days past, the inventive minds of the bear crowd having apparently exhausted themselves.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Consolidated Gas had a day of weaknes yesterday. It sold as low as 184 and closed at 186¾, with a net loss of nearly four points for the day. About 9,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The selling came mostly from the traders, who based their operations upon the report that Mr. Russell Sago had made another refusal for his Standard Gas stock. Consolidated Gas was erratic, making wide fluctuations during the day.

METROPOLITAN'S ADVANCE.

Metropolitan Street Railway got up to 116 in the early trading yesterday. It closed fractionally under that price, with a gain of 1½ points for the day. As usual, another explanation of the stock's strength was put forth. This time the company had acquired control of the Third Avenue system. The buying of the stock was of the same character noted for several days past. Insiders are still reticent about the activity of the stock, claiming to know nothing of any speculation going on in it, but hinting at "coming developments."

CHICAGO OPINION.

Alfred L. Baker—Stocks are now the dullest for six months past, and old Wall Street men say that a dull market with stocks rising is one of the surest signs of a bull market generally.

F. G. Logan—Better feeling on the Street. The whole list looks better to-day, and we think it a good axiom to buy solid dividend payers on any fractional decline.

Lamson Brothers & Co.—There is the very best kind of investment buying on every soft spot. The long decline seems to have gone far enough to have cleared the market of all weak holders. We do not hesitate to advise the purchase of all good stocks.

U. G. Peters & Co.—As regards the future, we do not see any reason why the market should not sell a great deal higher whenever the leaders, who are heavily long of stocks, see fit to advance the same. In the meantime, until that happens, the market is likely to seesaw backward and forward and make scalps of 1@1½ possible.

Jamieson & Co.—The comparative steadiness of the stock market this week has been due to the growth of the idea that very little uneasiness needs to be felt in regard to the meeting of Congress this year. It is believed that McKinley's message will put the Cuban question out of the field of financial influence, and it is certain that the whole power of the Administration will be thrown toward having a strictly business session.

Breese & Cummings—The stock market at the close of the week continues dull, but shows no pressure of long stocks. The recent decline has transferred stocks to strong hands, and offerings at any concessions in price are readily absorbed. The bull interests are not aggressive, pending the early meeting of Congress, but the market is in a good position to advance if the business of the session is not laid out on disturbing lines. There has been a good market for bonds, and prices of the gilt-edged kind have been strong.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Increase of over $2,500,000 in exports of general merchandise as compared with previous week, and over $2,300,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Additional equipment for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf made necessary through rush of freight. Orders for $200,000 worth of new rolling stock placed in the East.

Formation of an important committee in Chicago to ask Congress to enlarge and strengthen the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Arrival of $78,000 Mexican silver and $3,200 gold from Mexican ports.

Shipment of 430,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Further cut in price of roasted coffee by Woolson Spice Company. Same met by Arbuckle and other companies. Weakness in green coffee due to increased visible supply, which is now largest on record.

Order for construction of 300 box freight cars by Chicago Great Western, to be delivered as soon as possible.

Decline in Boston in West End Street Railway stock from 94½ to 81 on non-approval by Railroad Commissioners of lease to "L" Company. Subsequently price rallied to 85.

Increase of $10,000 in gross earnings of Western New York and Pennsylvania for second week in November.

Death of Mr. Walter Burns of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London.

Contract made by Mobile and Ohio with a Louisville firm, involving nearly $1,000,000, for the erection of sixty depots and other buildings on the new 300 miles extension of the road.

Reported demoralization in the spirits and alcohol market.

Interest in Chamber of Commerce dinner—particularly discussion of currency question by Secretary Gage.

Continued talk of the early declaration of a dividend on Northern Pacific preferred.

Increase of $53,783 in earnings of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf for third week in November. Largest car movement for company of any third week on record. This month's earnings will also make a new record.

Price of bar silver strengthened by Indian purchases in London.

Declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend on United States Leather Company's preferred stock.

Resignation of Robert T. Lincoln as President of Chicago Telephone Company and election of John M. Clark to succeed him.

With this morning's dealings, Union Pacific certificates of deposit for common stock will be "all installments paid."

Treasury balance increased to $216,000,000 through appearance in miscellaneous receipts of Union Pacific payment of $13,645,250.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday presented no feature of importance. In the traction stocks, Brooklyn City recorded an advance. Illuminating gas securities showed some changes. Central Union bonds were quoted at about 101, being sympathetically affected by the advance in New Amsterdam preferred during the past week. Consumers' Gas of Jersey City, lately offered down ex dividend, has found ready buyers, and the dividend has been recovered in the price. There was a fair demand for Western gas bonds, and their quotations were at the top for the year. This was attributed to private sales.

Industrials were with little activity. Gluecose preferred continues firm, with price unchanged, while common shows slight improvement under light offerings. In Malt common some orders to sell have been canceled. An advance in price was made by this stock, the preferred being without any change. Friends of the property say that the declaring of a dividend is not far off. In the miscellaneous list, a fractional improvement was recorded in Electro-Pneumatic, and New York and New Jersey Telephone also scored a slight advance.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	208	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int..	71	72
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts...	6	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols..	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	47	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s.....	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	39	40
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	70	73
Kings County Elevated.....	2½	3½
Kings County Traction.....	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)....	96½	98
New Orleans Traction common.....	4½	5½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	106½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend.	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)....	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	82	85
Union Ferry	67	68
Union Ferry bonds.....	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.....	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	118	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st ex int.....	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 5s.....	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s....	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs.....	100	101
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	100½	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div....	72	74
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.....	320	350
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	50	61
New Amsterdam pf., new issued....	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st....	111½	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con....	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.....	100	98
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock.....	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	50	75
Standard Gas, New York.....	140	145
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	150	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	19	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds....	94	97
Western Gas Company.....	83	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest.	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	42	44
American Typefounders'.....	30	33
Barney & Smith common.....	18	20
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	55	62
Glucose common	32½	34
Glucose preferred, ex dividend.....	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred.....	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred.....	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.....	114	117
Malt common	25	27
Malt preferred	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	10	25
Michigan-Peninsular Car. pf. c. bonds...	90	91
New York Biscuit Company.....	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	3	5
Pennsylvania Coal.....	340	355
Pratt & Whitney.....	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	65	70
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend....	332	335
Trenton Potteries.....	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.....	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st.....	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	77	81
Wagner Car Company.....	155	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.....	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	20	30
Central & South American Tel.....	105	112
Commercial Cable stock.....	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	61	65
Iron Steamboat.....	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1⅞
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s....	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company....	110	115
Trow Directory pf.....	29	32
Wool Exchange.....	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mechanics'	188
American Exchange.	170	Mech. & Traders'....	112
Broadway	235	Mercantile	168
Central	160	Merchants'	145
Chase National.....	500	Merchants' Exch....	120
Chatham	290	Metropolis.....	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	620	National Union	205
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam.....	225
Commerce	208	New York.....	235
Continental	130	New York County...	700
Corn Exchange	285	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	80
East River	135	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	135
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I....	120	Park	262
Fourth National	195	People's	200
Gallatin National ..	310	Republic	150
Garfield National...	550	Seaboard National...	172
German American ..	112	Second National	450
Germania	300	Seventh National....	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather.....	175
Hanover	350	State of New York..	112
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	145	U. S. National.....	210
Leather Manfrs.	160	West Side.....	275
Manhattan	230	Western National....	125
Market & Fulton....	215		

There were sales of 1 share of Central National at 162 and 2 shares of Fourth National at 195.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
KANSAS CITY, PITTS. & GULF—			
Mileage	525	339	236
3d week Nov.....	$77,580	$28,777	$12,318
From Jan. 1.....	2,080,457	680,969	469,709
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
3d week Nov.....	$770,027	$661,009	$782,585
From July 1.....	14,715,030	13,412,061	14,396,363
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—			
Mileage	643	643	643
2d week Nov.....	$70,900	$80,000	$72,000
From July 1.....	1,333,100	1,310,800	1,397,975

Lynn & Boston for the year ended Dec. 30: Gross earnings, $1,425,210; expenses, $818,626; net earnings, $606,584; charges, $500,620; balance, $83,727; dividend, $30,000; surplus, $53,727; total surplus, $91,149.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.09	.09
Alpha Con.....	.08	.08
Andes	.28	.24
Belcher	.24	.24
Best & Belcher.....	.34	.34
Bullion	.10	.09
Caledonia	.20	.15
Challenge Con.....	.26	.25
Chollar	.51	.51
Confidence	.84	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial.....	..	.01
Con. New York.....	.02	..
Crown Point.....	.18	.17
Gould & Curry.....	.24	.25
Hale & Norcross.....	1.55	1.55
Justice	.53	.52
Mexican	.38	.38
Occidental Con.....	1.30	1.30
Ophir	.71	.71
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.49	.47
Savage	.33	.32
Sierra Nevada.....	.69	..
Silver Hill.....	..	.66
Standard	..	1.60
Union Con.....	.31	.31
Utah Con.....	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket.....	.34	.33

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.38	.38
Anchoria Leland.....	1.00	1.00
Argentum	.20	.19½
Blue Belle	.02½	.02
Consolidated	.09	.09
Elkton	.96	.97½
El Paso.....	.21	.21
Gibson	.18¾	.19
Gold Coin.....	.90	.89½
Gold King.....	.43	.43
Golden Fleece.....	.55	.56
Jefferson	.06	.06
Grouse	.04	.04
Isabella	.28¼	.28⅜
Lillie	.70	.67½
Moon Anchor.....	.94	.96
Pharmacist	.07¾	.07⅝
Portland	.72	.72
Rawlings	.14⅜	.14⅞
Rosa	.06½	.00
Union	.12½	.12½
Work	.04¼	.04¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$216,508,585
Gold reserve	156,565,430
Net silver	16,177,184
United States notes in the Treasury....	35,467,340
Treasury notes of 1890.....	3,144,285
Total receipts this day.....	1,066,638
Total receipts this month.....	19,582,145
Total receipts this year.....	124,332,415
Total expenditures this day.....	1,602,000
Total expenditures this month.....	20,988,000
Total expenditures this year.....	149,747,250
Deposits in National banks.....	31,085,109

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
73½	74½	67	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74½	74¾	73½	73½	...
7	7⅛	8,736	American Spirits Mfg.	8¼	8¼	6¼	7	–1⅛
16½	17	2,874	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20	20	16⅝	17	–3¼
131⅛	131⅝	17,035	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131½	132½	131¼	131⅝	+ ⅛
111	112½	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	111	111½	111	111½	– ½
90	92	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91½	91¾	91½	...
80⅝	81	610	American Tobacco	81	81	80¾	80⅝	– ¼
29	31	100	Ann Arbor pf.	30	30	30	30	...
12¼	12⅝	500	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
26¾	27	2,230	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	– ⅛
5¼	5½	7,830	Bay State Gas	5½	5½	5⅛	5¼	– ⅛
32¼	32½	250	B'klyn Rapid Transit	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	– ⅛
118½	120	625	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	119	119	–1
52	52½	30	Canada Southern	53	53¼	53	53¼	...
11⅝	12	200	Central Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
93⅝	93½	7,460	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	93½	+ ⅝
52½	55	10	Chicago & East. Ill.	52½	52¾	52¾	52¾	...
12⅝	13	3,000	Chicago Gt. Western	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
25	25⅜	150	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅝
92¼	92½	7,524	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅜
139⅜	140¼	111	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	139⅜	140⅝	139⅜	140	...
120⅞	121	550	Chicago & N'western.	121	121	120⅜	120⅝	– ⅜
87¼	87⅝	4,640	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	86⅜	87⅝	86⅜	87⅛	+ ⅜
2	5	100	C. C. & Iron., Dev., pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
20⅞	21¼	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	+1
4⅝	5¼	200	C. & H. C. all in. pd.	5	5	5	5	...
18	20	200	Col., H. V. & T. pf.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	–1⅝
186	186½	8,960	Consolidated Gas	191	191	184	186¾	–3¼
85	90	29	Consolidated Ice pf.	89	90	89	90	...
100¼	110	458	Delaware & Hudson	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ½
154	155	40	Del., Lack. & Western	155⅞	155⅞	153⅝	153⅝	...
123	126	120	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	125	125	125	125	+4
105	107	27	Ed. Elec. Ill. of B'klyn.	106½	106½	106¼	106½	...
14⅝	14⅞	100	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	– ⅜
35¼	35⅞	550	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	– ½
...	...	3	Ft. Worth & Den. City.	15	15	15	15	...
32	33	10	General Electric	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	...
39½	...	20	Homestake	40	40	40	40	...
100¼	100⅞	310	Illinois Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
31⅜	32	200	Iowa Central pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
23⅜	24	345	Kan. City., Pitts. & G.	24	24	24	24	+ ¾
40	41½	100	Laclede Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	– ¼
15	16	550	Lake Erie &Western.	15	15	15	15	–1
67½	68½	500	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	– ¼
169	171	25	Lake Shore	168½	169⅝	168⅜	169¼	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	2,850	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
99¼	99½	8,100	Manhattan Con.	99¼	100⅛	99⅛	99⅝	+ ⅜
114	115¼	5,275	Met. Street Ry.	115	116	114⅝	115½	+1½
102	103	12	Michigan Central	102	102	101½	101½	...
22¼	24½	40	Minn. & St. Louis	24	24	24	24	...
52⅜	52⅝	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ½
32⅜	33¼	880	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	33	33	33	– ¼
28⅞	28¾	1,725	Missouri Pacific	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	– ¾
169	...	20	Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169	...
33¼	33⅝	45	National Lead Co.	33	33	33	33	...
17	17½	100	National Linseed Oil.	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	– ⅛
84⅛	84½	5,807	New Jersey Central	84⅝	85	83½	84⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	106	1,550	New York Central	105⅞	106⅛	105⅜	105⅞	+ ⅛
17	18	400	N. Y., Sus. & West.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅞	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33⅜	33¾	33½	33½	– ⅛
13¼	14½	60	Norfolk & Western	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	...
42¾	43⅝	520	Norfolk & Western pf.	42½	43	42½	43	+ ¼
4	4½	50	North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
19¼	19⅝	5,042	Northern Pacific	19¼	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
54⅞	55⅞	32,037	Northern Pacific pf.	53⅞	55	53⅜	55	+1⅝
15	15½	410	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	...
18	18¾	100	Oregon Short Line	18	18	18	18	– ¼
29½	30	650	Pacific Mail, ex-div.	29¾	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
110	110¼	210	Pennsylvania Railroad.	109⅞	110⅞	109⅞	110⅞	+ ⅞
...	1⅛	200	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	1,720	People's Gas, Chicago.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93½	+ ⅛
33¼	34	550	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
170	172	300	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	171	170	171	+ ⅛
20⅞	21¼	3,300	Reading	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
45⅝	47	200	Reading 1st pf.	46⅛	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	...
53	54	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	53	53	53	53	–1½
45	47	7	St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	...
6½	7	300	St. Louis & San Fran.	6¼	6½	6⅛	6½	– ⅛
53½	53⅝	110	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	– ⅛
21	21½	100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	100	St. Louis S'western.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	23	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	21	21	21	21	+1
80	84	127	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	81	81	81	81	–1
77	77⅜	600	St. Paul & Omaha.	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
20	20¾	300	Southern Pacific.	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
9	9¼	200	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	...
20¼	20¾	903	Southern Railway pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
4¼	4⅝	300	Stand. Rope & Twine.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	...
24⅛	24⅝	220	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	– ⅛
10⅜	11¼	100	Texas Pacific.	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	...
19¼	19⅝	4,857	Union Pac., 2d in. pd.	19⅜	19½	18⅝	19¼	...
40	43	145	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	...
7	7½	60	United States Leather.	7	7¼	7	7¼	...
62	63¼	200	U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	–1⅛
17¼	17½	410	United States Rubber.	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+1⅝
65	66	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	+1⅝
17⅛	17⅜	1,000	Wabash pf.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
102	103¼	100	West Chicago Street.	103	103	103	103	– ¼
86⅝	87	310	West. Union Tel.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅝
1⅞	2	400	W. & L. E., $1 as't pd.	2	2	2	2	...
Total		160,009						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		Ill Cent 4s, 1951	Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000	116	6,000	20F 102⅞
At, T & S F gen 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s	21,000 59½
5,000	86¼	15,000	99½ 500 59½
20,000	86⅜	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	Nor Pac Term 1st
500	86½	5,000	81 6,000 104
7,000	86⅞	13,000	81¼ Nor & W Ry con 4s
2,500	86⅝	26,000	20F 81¾ 2,000 76¾
8,000	86⅝	5,000	20F 81¼ 2,500 s3 76½
Adjustment 4s		3,000	81¾ Omaha & St L 1st
20,000	53¾	3,000	20F 82 1,000 81
35,000	53½	1,000	82 5,000 82
15,000	53⅝	5,000	20F 82½ 1,000
10,000	53⅝	3,000	83 Oregon R & N 1st
5,000	53⅝	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	1,000 112½
5,000	53½	5,000	89½ Oregon Short Line 6s
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	89 1,000 120⅜
10,000	84¼	20,000	89½ Oregon S L 1st con 5s
Balt Belt 1st gtd		10,000	89¾ 5,000 93⅜
3,000	80	25,000	89½ 500 93
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		10,000	89¾ 1,000 93⅜
1,000	80	10,000	89¾ 6,000 93⅜
Brooklyn R T 5s		10,000	90 5,000 93⅜
1,000	90	10,000	90 Income A 5s
10,000	90⅛	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	2,000 57⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		10,000	87½ 500 57⅜
20,000	110¼	3,000	20F 88½ Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000	110⅜	2,000	87½ 10,000 102
20,000	110½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	Penn Co 4½s reg
Canada So 1st gtd		2,000	101 Penn Co 114⅛
1,000	110¾	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	People's G & C of Chicago 2d gtd 6s
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		15,000	119 5,000 108
4,000	13	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	1st cons 6s
4,000	13⅜	2,000	84¾ 1,000 114
11,000	13½	Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s	Reading Co gen 4s
5,000	13⅞	4,000	92¾ 25,000 84½
2,000	13½	Manhattan Ry con 4s	10,000 b10F 84½
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	95 10,000 84½
3,000	112½	Rio Grande West 1st	Rome, Wat & Og cons
Registered		10,000	81⅜ 1,000 119
1,000	109½	Met St Ry gen 5s	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		82,000	112 1,000 68½
1,000	102⅜	Midland of N J 1st	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	120 5,000 86¼
14,000	110¾	Mil & St Paul cons	7,000 86½
2,000 s20F	110⅜	10,000	140 2,000 86½
5,000 s20F	110¾	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	St L & San Fran 4s
6,000 s3	111	10,000	114½ 10,000 72⅞
Chi, B & Q con 7s		I & D ext	10,000 b3 73
1,000	118	10,000	140 16,000 73
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		Southwest Div	10,000 72½
1,000	103¼	1,000	119 St L & S F G M 5s
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		Wis & Min Div	5,000 102¼
8,000	108	5,000	115 4,000 102½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A	4,000 102⅜
1,000	94¾	5,000 s10F	104½ 2,000 102⅝
69,000	95	5,000	104½ 3,000 b10F 102⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000 s20F	104½ 8,000 102⅝
1,000	101	Mo, K & East 1st	5,000 b10F 102½
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	91½ 3,000 102⅛
3,000	110	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	San J & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 s20F	110	10,000	87 8,000 59⅜
Chi Ct L & C Co 1st		10,000	80⅞ 1,000 60
5,000	104½	34,000	87¼ Scioto Val & N E 4s
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		10,000	87⅜ 10,000 82
10,000 s20F	107¼	6,000	87½ So Pac of Ariz 1st
15,000	107¼	10,000	87⅝ 8,000 100⅜
Registered		Mo, K & T 2d	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000	106½	18,000	61⅜ 5,000 92¼
Chi, Ind & Lou 1st 5s		5,000	61¼ 1,000 92¼
6,000	110¼	5,000	61¼ Standard R & T 6s
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s		3,000 b30F	61⅞ 1,000 60
20,000	100⅛	5,000 b30F	61⅜ Standard R & T inc
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s		5,000	61½ 5,000 12
2,000	88½	Mo, K & T of T 5s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		2,000	81½ 7,000 97
3,000	100	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Dal & Waco 1st 5s		15,000	90 6,000 28
1,000	80	5,000	90½ 4,000 b3 28¼
East. Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		5,000	90¾ 10,000 28¼
3,000	109	Missouri Pacific 3d	5,000 28⅛
Erie gen lien 3-4s		10,000	106 Tol, Peo & West 4s
2,000	70	Morris & Essex 7s, 1900	1,000 71
Erie 4s prior bonds		3,000	100 Union Pacific 6s, 1897
27,000	90¼	N Y Cent 1st reg	2,000 102¼
1,000	90⅜	1,000	103½ Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs
Evans & T H gen 5s		N Y Cent 1st coup	7,000 110½
3,000	74	5,000	119⅛ U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
Ft W & D C 1st		N Y, C & St L 4s	7,000 48
2,000	69	1,000	105 Wabash 1st 5s
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st		7,000	105¼ 3,000 105⅜
2,000	57⅝	N Y, O & W con 5s	9,000 105¼
1,000	57½	2,000	109¼ 5,000 105⅜
2,000	57⅝	1,000	109¼ West Short gtd 4s
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Nor Pac 1st 6s	1,000 111½
5,000	90⅝	1,000	118 4,000 111⅜
5,000	91	Nor Pac 1st reg	Registered
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		5,000	118 5,000 111⅝
10,000	79¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	Western Pacific bonds
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		3,000	91½ 50,000 103
1,000	113	2,000	91⅝ Wilm & S Falls 5s
Total sales		89,000	91½ 5,000 111
			Total sales $1,489,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,510	Am. Sug. Refs.	131⅜	132⅝	131½	131⅝
1,420	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8	9¼	8	9¼
200	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18	18	17	17
60	Am. Tobacco	81	81	80¾	80¾
440	Bay State Gas.	5⅜	6⅜	5¼	5¼
2,650	Chi., R. I. & P.	86⅜	87⅝	86⅜	87⅝
5,110	Chi., B. & Q.	98⅛	98⅝	98	98⅜
6,770	Chi., M. & St. P.	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92¼
3,580	Cent. of N. J.	84⅞	84⅞	83¾	84⅜
830	Louis. & Nash.	84½	84½	84½	84½
920	Manhattan.	99½	100⅛	99¼	99¾
120	Missouri Pacific.	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28¾
9,770	Nor. Pac. pf.	53⅜	55⅛	53⅜	55⅛
1,410	People's Gas.	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
200	Reading.	21	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛
10	Tenn. C. & I.	24½	24½	24½	24½
680	Union Pacific.	19½	19½	18⅝	19
10	Western Union.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
50,840					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A. T. & S.F. adj.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
5,000	Nassau El. 1st.	96	96	96	96
2,000	Rock Is. 5s, C.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
10,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼
5,000	Tex. Pac. 1st.	97	97¼	97	97¼
17,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	28	28¼	28	28¼
$40,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—All the local securities were traded in to-day on a narrow market. There was little activity, and nothing ranged even a point in price.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Brewing & Malting Co.	7¾
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	26
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	21
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	280
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142½
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	83½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	7½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	28
New York Biscuit Co.	83¼
North Chicago Street Railway	231
Street's W. S. C. Line	23½
West Chicago Street Railway	102¾
Lake Street L., trust certificates	14½
South Side Elevated	64½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	114	114½
4s, r., 1925	128	128½
4s, c., 1925	128	128½
5s, r., 1904	114½	114⅝
5s, c., 1904	114⅛	114⅜
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅜	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	...
Adams Express	158	163
Alb. & Sus.	182	...
Alt. & T. H.	90	...
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	21¾	22¼
Am. Express	117	119
Am. Tobacco pf.	110	113
Ann Arbor	11½	13
Balt. & Ohio	12½	13
B. & O. S. W. pf.	2½	2¾
new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid	3½	4½
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	80½
Canadian Pacific	79½	...
Capital Traction	57	...
Chi. & Alton	158	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...
Chi. & E. I. pf.	95	100
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	165
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	36
C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	33
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	81
Consol. Ice	30	32
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	167¾	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	80
Col., H. V. & T.	4½	5
Com. Cable	175	...
Consol. Coal	38	...
Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11½
Den. & R. G. pf.	43¾	44½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¾	7½
Erie 2d pf.	19	19¾
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	18
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136
G. B. & W.	30	...
H. B. Claflin	95	...
Ill. Cent. l.	93	97
Ill. Steel Co.	43	45
Iowa Central	9	9⅝
Jeff. & L. Coal pf.	40	...
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kan. & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	90	95
Long Island	35	40
L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	...
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5¼	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	88
Minn. Iron	56	59½
Mo., K. & T.	12¼	12⅝
Mobile & Ohio	24	26
Nat. Lead pf.	104	105
National Starch	7½	10
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	72
Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	28
New Cent. Coal	6	8
N. Y. & N. H.	179	181
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
Norfolk So.	64	67½
Northwest. Tel.	110	...
Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Ont. Mining	3½	4¼
Oregon Imp., 3d in. paid	14¾	16
Ore. R. & N.	34	38
Ore. R. & N. pf.	67½	70
Penn. Coal	330	370
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	67
P., Ft. W. & C.	169¾	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Reading 2d pf.	26	27
R., W. & O.	120	...
St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¾
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	16
St. L. S. W. pf.	13¼	16
St. P. M. & M.	120	124
St. P. & O. pf.	145	145¾
Sil. bullion certfs.	58	59
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Third Avenue	146	150
U. P., D. & G., tr.	7	7¼
Wabash pf.	17	17½
Wells-F. Express	110	115
West. Union Beef.	7½	8
W. & L. E.	1½	3
W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. pd.	8	11
Wis. Central	1⅞	3⅛
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts having refused to approve the lease of the West End Street Railway to the Boston Elevated Company, about 15,000 shares of the stock were thrown on the market, and the price, which closed yesterday at 94¾, fell to 81. The general market was steady to firm. Copper shares maintained strength. Some 3,500 shares of Butte changed hands in the morning. Montana got up 2 more, to 142; Osceola ½, to 37½; Centennial ⅝ more, to 17¾; and Old Dominion rose to 25⅞ and again fell to 25⅛, closing at 25⅜, or ¼ net loss for the day. Montana reacted to 140¼ and Old Dominion to 22½. Tamarack, Jr., was up ½, at 15. Barring strength in Gas 5s and 2ds, at 86 and 68, respectively, there was no other feature. West End well nigh monopolized interest. Santa Ysabel Gold rose ½, to 7½.

Closing, bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	216	...
Boston & Maine	168	170
Boston & Providence	265	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	109½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	108½	110
Fitchburg pf.	94	...
Old Colony	183	184
Oregon Short Line	15	18½
West End	82¾	85¾
West End pf.	100	101

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4
Allouez	.50
Arnold	2⅜
Atlantic	2¾
Boston & Montana	140¼
Butte & Boston	25⅜
Calumet & Hecla	463
Centennial	17⅜
Franklin	19
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞
Kearsarge	18¾
Napa, (quicksilver)	8½
Osceola	37
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜
Quincy	113
Santa Ysabel	7½
Tamarack	131
Tamarack Junior	14½
Tecumseh	3½
Wolverine	16¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	260
Dominion Coal	22
Dominion Coal pf.	104½
Edison Electric Illuminating	164½
Erie Telephone	70
General Electric	32
General Electric pf.	81
Illinois Steel	42
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22
Mexican Telephone	50
New England Telephone	128
Philadelphia Company	21
Pullman Palace Car	170½
United States Oil	12½
United States Rubber	16⅜
Westinghouse Electric	20¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22½	22⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—There was a fair amount of activity in the market to-day, with traction stocks the feature. Union and Philadelphia fraction were in good demand, and advanced on the official announcement that a majority interest in the Hestonville road had been bought by friends of the Union Traction, and that the road hereafter would be operated in harmony with the latter company. The Hestonville issues also rose sharply at the start, but fell back when it became known that the deal carried with it no guarantee. Commission houses had buying orders in United Gas, which was fractionally higher. Houses identified with inside interests were buyers of Metropolitan Traction. Railroad stocks were dull, without important change as to price. The heat stocks continued strong, without important feature to the transactions. Buying of bonds was a feature to-day. Sales reached $250,000.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26	28½
Northern Pacific common t. o.	19⅜	19½
Northern Pacific pf.	55	55⅛
Pennsylvania	54⅞	55⅛
Reading 1st pf.	10½	10⅝
Reading 1st pf.	22 15-16	23⅛
Reading 2d pf.	12⅝	12 13-16
St. Paul	92⅜	92⅝
Western New York & Penn.	21	21½
Metropolitan Railway	114¾	115¾
Baltimore Cons.	23½	23⅞
Philadelphia Traction	73⅝	73½
Union Traction	12⅛	12⅜
Penn. Heat, Light & Power Co.	17⅜	17½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power Co. pf.	39⅝	39⅞
Welsbach Light	42	43
Electric Storage Battery	24¼	25
Electric Storage Battery pf.	28	30
Union Gas Imp.	87½	87⅝
American R. E. L.	5¼	5⅝
Marsden	15½	16
Chestaw	7⅞	8
Chestaw pf.	24½	25

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract—Auctioneers Invited to 59 Liberty Street —A Good Day in the Salesroom.

S. Van Rensselaer Cruger & Co. have sold, for Johanna D. Favorat, to Max Marx, for $22,000, the four-story brownstone front flat 126 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 26 by 100. In part payment, $17,500, the buyer gives the three-story brownstone front dwelling 541 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17.6 by 100.

Kempner Brothers have sold two lots on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 102.

David Stewart has sold for Max Marx, to Thomas D. Boak, for $23,000, the three-story brownstone front dwelling, with extension, at 88 Convent Avenue, 20 by 50 by 95.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to Louis Lambrecht, for improvement, the plot on the west side of Brook Avenue 86 feet north of Third Avenue, 82 by 75.

John Yule has sold to Max Hart, for $35,000, the five-story flat 15 West One Hundred and Second Street, 10.8 by 88, by 100, taking in part payment the four-story brownstone front dwelling 177 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

Daniel Hennessey has sold to Ellen Prentice Kellogg, for $74,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 9 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 65 by 102.2.

A. V. Donellan has sold the five-story store and office building at the junction of Third and Brook Avenues, 47 by 90 and irregular.

George F. Stitt has purchased 528 West Forty-ninth Street for $17,250.

Proposal to Abandon 111 Broadway.

At the meeting of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association held yesterday afternoon at 111 Broadway Richard V. Harnett and Charles A. Berrian were elected members. William H. Folsom and Frank R. Houghton appeared before the meeting not as the official representatives of any organization, they said, but simply to lay before the Auctioneers' Association a proposition that they, the auctioneers, should rent the salesroom at 59 Liberty Street and abandon the basement of 111 Broadway. It is safe to say that no such plan will receive serious consideration by the auctioneers. The situation is well explained by a member of the association who was present at yesterday's meeting and who has been at the front throughout the five years' contest between the auctioneers and the Exchange.

"The only argument in support of the proposition made yesterday," he said, "was that it would be advantageous to have the two real estate organizations, the Board of Brokers and the auctioneers, in the same building. The auctioneers are in such a position now that they do not feel under obligations to be the active participants in any 'getting together,' and accordingly the delegates present at the meeting were told that the Board of Brokers would be welcome to the use of a portion of the Broadway salesroom outside of business hours free of rental. This evidently was not received with favor.

"Aside from any advantages," he continued, "sentimental or otherwise, which might result from a removal to 59 Liberty Street, I think there would be decided opposition to any such change on the part of the auctioneers. In height and mural decorations the Liberty Street room is superior, but in acoustic properties, light, ventilation, and means of entrance and exit the room at 111 Broadway has given much better satisfaction."

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange met yesterday to consider the reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, which will be presented at the meeting of the stockholders on Dec. 13. There was some informal discussion as to the future of the Exchange, but no definite action was taken, and the officers were uncommunicative on the topic.

Ten shares of the Exchange were sold yesterday at 75.

Auctioneers' Sales.

Yesterday's business in the salesroom was the best in some time, and was characterized by the success of a number of executors' and voluntary sales. Auctioneer Ingraham disposed of five parcels on Seventh Avenue and one on Twenty-fourth Street, the property of the estate of Anna Livingston, at good prices, although it was the occasion of some comment that there was not more competition for 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, a four-story brick tenement on a lot 16 by 49.9, of small importance by itself, but of prospective value, as it is the key of the Sixth Avenue corner. It was knocked down to E. L. Clarkson for $13,200. The other sales were to E. L. Clarkson for $17,100, the four-story brick tenement 248 Seventh Avenue, 21.4 by 43; also, to Barnes & Weinstein, for $19,100, the four-story brick tenement 287 Seventh Avenue, 20 by 80; also, to A. G. Adams, for $23,100, the three-story brick tenement 362 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 16.11 by 50; also, to M. L. Abrahams, for $9,300, 364 Seventh Avenue, similar and adjoining, and, to Isidor H. Kempner, for $10,300, 366 Seventh Avenue, similar and adjoining.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. also sold, at public auction, to C. P. Clark, for $25,000, the three-story brick dwelling 130 West Eleventh Street, 22.6 by 129.7; also, in partition, to E. Sass, for $7,600, the three-story stone-front dwelling 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Bernard Freund, for $27,500, the two five-story brick tenements 2,402 and 2,404 Third Avenue, 50 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary Pearson, for $4,500, the two-story frame dwelling 977 Teller Avenue, 24 by 110.

William M. Ryan sold, at public auction, to Samuel Hoffmann, for $22,000, the five-story brownstone-front apartment house 313 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 84.8 by 26.1 by 76.11.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Kohler & Hande, for $9,700, the three-story brick dwelling 438 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to John Van Dolsen, for $89,000, the one, two, three, and six story brick factories 516 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street, 175 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the United States Life Insurance Company, for $8,200, $8,150, $8,075, $8,000, and $8,075, respectively, the five three-story brick dwellings 103 to 111 East One Hundred and First Street, each 15.6 by 75; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Luke A. Lockwood and another, trustees, for $6,500, the three-story frame dwelling Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, plot 50 by 125; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary Pearson, for $6,000, the three-story frame dwelling 975 Teller Avenue, 26 by 110.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Havens Relief Fund Society, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 112 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 18 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 116 Monroe Street, south side, 75.7½ feet west of Rutgers Street, 31.2¾ by 17.3, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,319.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, plot of 9.4 acres at Riverdale, Twenty-fourth Ward, lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, together with 3.323 acres of land under water, subject to right, title, and interest of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; also, plot of 9.35 acres at Riverdale, lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $7,039.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 406 to 412 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, 100 by 100.11, one and four story brick factory. Due on judgment, $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 115 Ludlow Street, for a five-story brick store and tenements, 20.3 by 72; Harry Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby Street, for an eight-story brick store, with warerooms, 56.11 by 77.9 by 77.6; Michael Hanlon of 2,100 Lexington Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $100,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 50.10; Martha Brogan of 1,208 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 15.6 by 28; Giuseppe Tacinelli, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $800.

Jennings Street, south side, 171 feet east of Union Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 80 by 16; William J. Pragnell, owner; Robert E. Rogers, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 674 Broadway, to a five-story brick store, 75 by 100; Duchess del Dino, owner; H. S. Ely & Co., agents; Robert T. Lyons, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 1,358 and 1,360 Third Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; Gernsond estate of 421 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. Bachmer, architect; cost, $2,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Fordham Place, 25x92x25x87; Henry Smith, referee, to Samuel McMillan..... 850

ANTHONY AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of 179th St, 23.8x93.9x23.10x86.4; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Amy A. Montross and others..... $5,550

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 75x47.6; Union Real Estate Company to Jacob Hess..... 1

AVENUE A, e s, n one-half of Lot 148, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x130.6; John F. Bergen to Sarah Bergen..... 10

AVENUE A, s e s, n one-half of Lot 148, map of Prospect Hill Estate, 25x130.6; Martin Bergen and others to Sarah Bergen..... 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e corner of 204th St, 100x100; Thomas Au to Edwin M. Kellogg, trustee, &c.; s s of 88d St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 1,800

BANK ST, 116, 25x95; Robert Beatty and wife to Amelia J. Schmersahl..... 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 104.6 ft s of 75th St, 26x80.6; Georgianna Calabaux and another, executors, to Charles H. Talntor.. 21,500

BROOK AV, s w corner of 143d St, 25x100; Martin J. Cassion to William J. Maher..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 19.5x100; Mary L. Ward to George Stolz..... 1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 171st St, 50x93.11; Michael J. Naughton to J. Clarence Davies..... 1

DIVISION ST, n s, 112 ft w of Clinton St, 24x74.11x27x65; Jennie Miller to Hannah Cohen..... 1,400

DIVISION ST, 228; Jennie Miller to Hannah Cohen..... 1,400

DIVISION ST, 228; Samuel Cohen, by guardian, to Barnett Levy..... 6,050

DIVISION ST, 228; Hannah Cohen to Barnett Levy..... 6,050

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of 182d St, 25x100; Grand Av, e s, 25 ft n of Clinton Place, 75x100; Clinton Place, w s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 100x100; Grand Av, w s, 150 ft s of 182d St, 150x100; Francis Craighead to Andrew J. Cormick..... 9,400

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North Place, 75x100; Clinton Place, n s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Henry Smith, referee, to Andrew J. Cormick..... 2,375

GRAND AV, s e corner of 182d St, 25x100; Frances Craighead to Emma Reiner 2,100

JEROME AV, w s, 25 ft n of Clinton St, 25x100; Francis Craighead to William L. Ward..... 1,625

LISPENARD ST, 15 and 13; John H. Kearns to Herman Wronkrow..... 1

LOTS 30 and 31, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to J. Romaine Brown 2,900

LOTS 25, 81, 89, and 96, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Peter A. Cassidy..... 11,650

LOT 29, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Margaret Logan..... 1,610

LOTS 104, 105, and 106; map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Martin Gilmartin and another..... 2,870

LOTS 100 to 103, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to James Edward..... 8,140

LOTS 261 to 265, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; William Austin and another to Cornelia Austin..... 1

LOTS 46 and 47 to 50, map of the sale of the Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William A. Martin 2,300

LOTS 72 and 78, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; The United Real Estate and Trust Company to Anthony Lavelle and wife..... 2,200

LOTS 108 and 109, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; The United Real Estate Company to Leopold Hutter..... 2,940

MADISON AV, s e corner of 79th St, 21x80; William A. Avis, as executor, to William B. Dickinson..... 80,000

MAPLE AV, e s, 101, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; John M. Phillips, executor, to Maria R. Lisanti..... 1,175

NORTH PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Henry Smith, referee, to Henry Holding..... 400

NORTH PLACE, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Henry Smith, referee, to Joshua G. Beals and another..... 760

PARK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 103d St, 50x100; Francis Stolz to E. C. Bell..... 100

PARK AV, s w corner of 82d St, 100x200; the Rector, &c., of Church of Redeemer to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

RIDGE ST, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Joachim Stein to Helene Stein. 1

SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Josie M. De Lamater to Margaret Deane..... 1

SHERIFF ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Vincenzo Lowenfeld and others to Gabriel Moses..... 30,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 87.8 ft n e of Longwood Av; Leggett Av, n s, 92.9 ft w of land of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 14x — x 127.3; George F. Johnson to Rafael R. Govin..... 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32, 21.8x106.3x21.7x 103.9; Otto I. Wise, referee, to Emil Bloch..... 400

WILLARD AV, s w corner of 1st St, 136.11x100x90.9x110.2; Philip Bohnet to William H. Gobeler..... Exchange

2D AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 26th St, 15.10x100; Katharina Lochmann to Christopher Lochmann..... 10

3D AV, s e corner of Teasdale Place, 100.8 x156.6x62.4x 44.11; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executrix and trustee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 24,000

7TH AV, 2,432, 20.7x75; Franklin Bien, referee, to Anna P. Churchill..... 17,000

47TH AV, n w corner of 87th St, 50.4x80; Edward W. Harris and others to William G. McGrath..... 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 26th St, 25x98.4x 25x98.3; Frank E. Smith, referee, to William H. Keogh..... 31,400

11TH AV, n e corner of 26th St, 25x98.4x 25x98.3; William H. Keogh to West Side Bank..... 1

12TH ST, 214 East, 20x106.6; John E. Brodsky to Alice H. Donat..... 4,000

14TH ST, 322 East; Mark H. Eisner to David M. Koehler..... 1

32D ST, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Thomas T. Gaunt..... 100

32D ST, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Mary D. Steers, executrix, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 60,000

34TH ST, n s, 183.6 ft e of 4th Av, 21x 98.9; Charles E. Weiss and others to Abble L. Henshaw..... 10

40TH ST, 218 East; M. Gertrude Cohen to Marx E. Harley..... 1

61ST ST, 235 West 25x100.5; the Murray Land and Improvement Company to Joseph F. Willey..... 26,000

61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Joseph F. Willey and wife to the Murray Land and Improvement Company..... 26,000

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Frank Fuhr..... 8,700

68TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Albert I. Sire, referee, to Thomas H. Rauchle..... 12,000

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; James Thomson and wife to Edward Wilckens..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5; Mary G. Muller to Jennie Lee..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Simon Adler and wife to Adolph Klein and another..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 14.8x 100.10; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Abraham Cahn..... 3,600

121ST ST, 510 East, 17x80; Mary Cernosky to Franz Suchy..... 1

124TH ST, 114 West, 16x100.11; Henry Levy and others to Samuel Levy and others..... 275

124TH ST, 214 West, 16x100.11; Henry Levy and another, executors, to Samuel Levy and others..... 8,500

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John J. Fitzpatrick and wife to Theodore F. Sanders..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; John H. Lavelle and others to John F. Steves..... 26,000

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x99.11; Elizabeth Croft to Mary Cahill..... 1

168TH ST, n s, 271.11 ft e of Boston Road, 25x168; Alfred T. Norton and others to Sarah F. Dudley..... 100

180TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x 100; Alfred H. Taylor and wife to Max Marx and others..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CRAIN, Hannah A., to Heinrich Conried; Irving Place, s w corner of 15th St, 2½ years..... $11,000

LONG, Emily A., to William H. Long; 317 to 321 West 37th St, stables; 313 and 315 West 37th St, 5 years..... 1,800

PETTIGREW, John, to Mamie Cordes; 475 3d Av, 4 9-12 years..... 1,400

WOLFF, Max, to Karl Schelb; 313 East 64th St, 3½ years..... 872

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Moses, and wife to Sara Adler and others; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, 5 years..... $4,000

BROWN, Elizabeth, and others to Josephine L. Campbell; 142 East 41st St, 1 year 1,500

BROWN, Genevieve and James, to Richard Webber; s e corner Fordham Av and a 20-foot lane, installments..... 3,000

BORNEMANN, William, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; n s of Grand St, 18.11 ft e of Thompson St, 5 years..... 21,000

BROWN, J. Romaine, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 30 and 31, map of 54 lots at Tremont, by J. G. Van Horne, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,740

CAHN, Abraham, to Almon Gunnison and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 109th St, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

CASSIDY, Peter A., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 81, 96, 25, and 89, map of 54 lots at Tremont, by J. G. Van Horne, 24th Ward, 3 years, (four mortgages)..... 6,990

COHEN, Jacob, and wife to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 66 Baxter St, 5 years.... 20,000

COHEN, Jacob, and wife to Anna D. Barton; 66 Baxter St, 2 years..... 2,000

COUILLARD, Clara C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 177 East 78th St, 1 year..... 6,500

CRUGER, Stephen V. R., and others to City Real Estate Company; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 150x100.11, 1 year..... 30,000

CRUGER, Stephen V. R., and others to City Real Estate Company; s s of 111th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11, 1 year..... 20,000

EDWARDS, James, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 100 and 101, map of 54 lots at Tremont, by J. G. Van Horne, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 942

EDWARDS, James, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 102 and 103, map of 54 lots at Tremont, by J. G. Van Horne, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 805

DINKELACHER VEELIN to William Steinway and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 59th St, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 75x110.10, 20 years, (bonds, rerecorded)..... 400,000

DICKINSON, William B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 44 East 79th St, 3 years..... 30,000

DUDLEY, Sarah F., to The Excelsior Savings Bank; n o s of 168th St, 271.11 ft e of Boston Road, 1 year..... 4,500

FINCK, Thomas Au, to Edwin M. Kellogg, trustee, &c.; s s of 88d St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 26,000

ELFENBEIN, Amelia, to Friedrich Krauss; e s of Avenue B, 146.1 ft n of 12th St, (leasehold,) 3 years..... 4,000

FORSTER, Celine, to William H. Lane and another; 182 East 24th St, 3 years.. 8,000

GAUNT, Thomas F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35 West 32d St, 3 years..... 48,000

GIBSON, Laura J., to Melvina S. Dennett and others; 81 West 49th St, (leasehold,) 2 years..... 17,000

HALLGREWE, Henry W., and wife to George Ehret; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 167th St, 1¼ years..... 3,500

HESS, Jacob, to Union Real Estate Company; n e corner of Audubon Av and 170th St, demand..... 7,500

HOWIE, George W., and wife to Rosetta Spring; s w corner of Cole Lane and Cole Place, 3 years..... 4,500

HUTTER, Leopold, to The United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 97, 98, and 99, map of 54 lots at Tremont, by J. G. Van Horne, 24th Ward, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 1,784

LAVELLE, Anthony, and wife, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 72 and 73, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 3 years..... 1,820

LEVY, Barnett, to Hannah Cohen, as special guardian, &c.; 228 Division St, 1 year..... 2,412

LEVY, Barnett, to Hannah Cohen; 228 Division St, 1 year..... 2,588

LOCHMANN, Christopher, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; w s of 2d Av, 74.8 ft s of 26th St, 1 year..... 23,000

MABER, William J., to Martin J. Cassion; s w corner of Brook Av and 143d St, 3 years..... 4,000

MEAGHER, Denis, and wife to Edward P. Schell and others; 640 West 138th St, 3 years..... 5,000

MRAGHER, Denis, wife unknown, to Christopher H. Scheuber; 640 West 138th St, 1 year..... 1,000

MOSES, Gabriel, to Henrietta M. Bostwick, trustee; 98 Sheriff St, 5 years..... 18,000

NEUGASS, Frederick, and others to Leopold Neugass; w s of Kirkside Av, 300.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year..... 1,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, and others to the United States Trust Company of New York; n and e s of West 125th St, 5 years. 40,000

PETERSON, Annie, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 150.8 ft s of Cedar St, 1 year..... 500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to S. Gertrude Palen and Henrietta Hoppock; s e corner of 3d Av and Teasdale Place, 1 year..... 5,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors of Henry De Graaf; s e corner of 3d Av and Teasdale Place, 1 year..... 20,000

PROPFEN, Frank B., to Matthews Eymer; s s of Crotona Av, 75 ft n of Elmwood Place, 2 years..... 2,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Louis A. Rodenstein; n s of 187th St, 57 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years..... 7,500

SCHIER appellant personally. 54th St; 1,563 1st Av, and 1,885 1st Av, store, leaseholds, demand, (three mortgages)..... 2,800

SMITH, John P., to Emeline Mahnken; n e corner of 1st Av and Mitchell Place, 3 years..... 5,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; e s of Brook Av, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 7 months..... 80,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; e s of Kelly St, 52.11 ft s of 167th St; Lyon St, s e corner of Fox St, and Lots 185 and 187, map of Unionport, 1 year. 15,000

TAINTOR, Charles N., to John L. Cadwalader and another, executors of R. R. Robinson; e s of Boulevard, 104.6 ft s of 75th St, 3 years..... 15,000

TAYLOR, Alfred H., to John E. Scharsmith; n s of 187th St, 76 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 years..... 1,700

THE MURRAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., of Arnold Falk; 235 West 61st St, 3 years..... 15,000

VOORHIS, John R., to Broadway Savings Institution; n s of Bethune St, 88 ft w of Greenwich St, 1 year..... 6,000

WAUER, Herman, to Franz Stretz; s s of 170th St, 100.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 month..... 1,000

WHITE, Thomas R., to Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art; s s of 22d St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.... 85,000

WHITE, Thomas R., to Herman Davidson; s s of 22d St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, ½ year..... 2,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to James Thomson; n s of 83d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 14,000

WHITE, Olivia, to Joseph L. Johnson; n s of 118th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 8 months. 110

WILKS, Mary, to John H. Burt; n s of 109th St, 280 ft e of Park Av, 2 years... 1,000

WARD, William de L., to Emma Reiner; w s of Jerome Av, 25 ft n of Clinton St, or Place, 1 year..... 975

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRILL, Maurice, otherwise, Morris, to Henry M. Baird, Jr..... 3,990

BURDETT, Peter, administrator of Henry Burdett, to William H. Wills..... 3,100

MILLER, Anthony W., to Grace Wilson, guardian..... 5,000

MORDECAI, Allen L. and Benjamin, to John Hughes..... Nom.

MONSON, Alonzo C., trustee, to Mary Ludlow..... 19,308

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William Sundheimer..... 7,006

MORTON, Cordelia B., general guardian, &c., to George W. Morton, administrator, &c., two assignments..... 10,004

PALEN, S. Gertrude, and another, to F. J. Middlebrook..... 5,000

PHELPS, Whitney E., trustee, &c., to Augustus F. Holly..... 6,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Solomon Moses..... 1,700

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburg Savings Bank, two assignments..... 24,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John I. Hart..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hudson City Savings Institution..... 11,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John D. Wood..... 45,000

THE STATE BANK to Isaac Davidson... 5,000

WINTJEN, Marie C., to Addie G. Schmidt. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 553 to 559; W. C. Dickerson against Katherine Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor..... $35

COLUMBIA ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 120x100; Field and Friedman against Barney Isaacs and Morris Jacobson, owners and contractors..... 28,850

GREENE AV, s e corner of 5th St, 150x 150; Low and Plogans against Michael Horgan and Henry F. Niebuhr, owners and contractors..... 84

MORRIS AV, e s, 644.9 ft n of 96th St, 25x100; George W. Martin against William Limmer, owner and contractor, and Robert Little, contractor..... 275

PARK AV, 1,268 to 1,287, and 97th St, 100 and 102 East; Herman Trittler against William Johnston, owner and contractor. 227

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 108x45; The Garden City Company against Frank X. Ruckle, owner and contractor..... 500

11TH ST, 133 and 135 West; The Bierstadt Company against Moffatt & Phyfe, owners and contractors..... 139

87TH ST, 351 East; John J. Ryan against Annie Quinn, owner; Thomas and Harry Cooke, contractors..... 450

ORDER, CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100; Hattie Blumenthal on the Citizens' Savings Bank to Dora Kreuder.... 500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 44th to 45th St, 203.9x154.8x200.10x101.8; New York Life Insurance Company against Oscar Hammerstein and Harry Harp, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

BOULEVARD, 442; Christian Blinn against Ellen F. Palmer and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Dennis, Lester & Nettler.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, n w corner of Lafayette Av, runs n e 189.10x n w 100x n e 50 to Faile St x n w 150x s w irregular to road x e 329.5 to beginning; Alphonse H. Kursheedt against Lewis S. Samuel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Kursheedt.

LEROY ST, 45; Mary A. Haring against Annie O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Brown.

LEWIS ST, 223; Henry Steers against John E. Hoffmire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 116th St, 60x110; Howard S. Jones against Susan Murray and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, E. A. Pfeiffer.

18T AV, 377-379, and 22d St., 341 East; Francis H. Dugro, committee, &c., of Susan K. Vandewater, against Mary A. Vandewater, executrix, &c., (action to recover share of rents, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Herren.

3D ST, 195 East; Samuel Rauch against Anna Oberle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. Kempner.

47TH ST, 31 West; Irene B. Braman against Rosa A. de del Monte and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

82D ST, 236 West; Christian Blinn against Morris Steinheimer and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Dennis, Lester & Nettler.

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x 100.11; John T. Willets, as guardian, &c., against David Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

105TH ST, s s, 47.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.4x 100.11; Katherine E. Turnbull against Margaret Marshall, individually and another, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

132D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Trinity Av, 75x110; Isabella McCormack against Katharine P. Kitchen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

140TH ST, 305 West, and 34th St., s s, 170.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.3x98.9; Bernard Farman against Patrick Farnam and others, (partition;) attorney, W. T. Carlisle.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In re appraisal of property of Philip Embury; in re Mechanics' lein filed by Louis Cattlebury vs. J. A. Knox and others, appellants; Cyrus H. Ellsworth vs. E. J. Woolsey; in re Utica National Brewing Company; William W. Blackmere, appellant, vs. Fred Greene; People ex rel. H. M. Wills for mandamus, appellant, vs. Elmira Council.—Orders affirmed with costs.

In re will of Myra Clark Gaines; B. Laffort vs. W. R. Bridges, appellant; Mary E. Patterson vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs.

Julia Benoit vs. Troy and Lansingburg Railroad Company, appellant; John Fitzgerald vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. S. J. Underhill, appellant, vs. Charles T. Saxton, as State Land Board, in four applications for land under water by Charles A. Daniel, Louis B. Weed, Louis T. Dunyea, and Newport Yacht and Country Club.—Order and judgment affirmed with costs.

Charles S. Kent vs. Ass K. West, appellant; William G. Milligan vs. O. O. Cottle and another, appellants; Henry B. Lawrence vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company, appellant; Richard A. Aitken vs. Nelly L. Aitken, administratrix, appellant; A. L. Upham vs. Jefferson County Savings Bank, appellant; Maggie Lewis, appellant, vs. Ida M. Newcomb.—Orders and judgments affirmed with costs.

In re appraisal of estate of John A. Beach.—Order of Appellate Division and of Surrogate reversed and order directed to be entered declaring the property given to Mrs. James by the will of the testator exempt from taxation under the act of 1892.

In re probate of will of David F. Beck.—Order affirmed without costs to either party.

James C. Fargo and others, executors, vs. Herbert O. Squiers and another, trustees, appellants.—Judgment modified so as to direct the payment of the specific legacies under the will of Georgie Fargo out of the residuary estate of William G. Fargo, held in trust for Georgie Fargo, before distribution, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to all parties payable out of the individual estate of Georgie Fargo.

George B. Ferguson vs. M. N. Smith and another, appellants; Clara Ottendorff, administratrix, vs. James Wright, appellant; Mary Augusta Lenz, appellant, vs. Elizabeth Aidrich; Ida M. Newcombe vs. William J. Fox, appellant; Gordon G. Harris and another vs. A. M. Graham, appellant; Henry S. Darby, appellant, vs. Kinckel Brewing Company; James McDonald vs. New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, appellant; Gustave Heye, appellant, vs. Henry M. Tilford; Joseph Lagace vs. Troy Waste Manufacturing Company, appellant; Mary Katz vs. Joseph Kaiser, appellant; in re accounting Stephen Brown and another, as trustees; Kate Ryan, administratrix, appellant, vs. New York City authorities; William T. Gilbert, appellant, receiver, vs. Thomas C. Platt, as President.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In re application of W. Hampton Warde, for construction of rule for admission of attorneys.—Motion denied.

Matilda E. Goodwin vs. Emily M. Coddington, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Helen Mathews, appellant and respondent, vs. Fannie Mathews, respondent and appellant.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed with costs.

John H. Heller, Jr., and another, executors, vs. William Cohen, appellant.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and judgment entered upon decision of Special Term affirmed with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court.

Emma Condit Smith, appellant, vs. Central Trust Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs against appellant personally.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 209, 210, 214, 1,165, 230, 241, 245, 247.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P.J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from judgments of City Court.

4—Curtin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	Appeals from District Courts.
5—Dise vs. same.	22—Flanagan vs. Calanan.
7—Van Dyke vs. Gardner.	24—Fischer vs. Stanley.
	37—Bien vs. Blxby.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	37—Pfester vs. Pfester.
2—In re Stewart.	38—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Brook Gaven Rubber Shoe Co.
3—Jackson vs. Cole.	
4—Plasterstein vs. Hoes.	39—Anderson vs. Keating.
5—Rothschild vs. Schwab.	40—Woodman vs. Kidd.
6—Iselin vs. Goldstein.	41—Close vs. Hefgard.
7—Laird vs. Marren.	42—Simon vs. Ellinger.
8—Jones vs. Wood.	43—In re Wendover Av.
9—Votopka vs. Morris Amusement Co.	44—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Co.
10—In re Fowler.	45—Union Asso. Press vs. same.
11—Hackett vs. Hackett.	46—Gurr vs. Kellner.
12—Applegate vs. Robertson.	47—Hauchhaus vs. Long Island Mutual Fire Insur. Co.
18—In re Copper Queen Construction Co.	48—Alixanian vs. Walton.
14—Lemily vs. Quinn.	49—Lebowski vs. Miller.
15—In re Mulrein.	50—MacDonough vs. Hayman.
16—In re Davidson.	51—Foulke vs. Sypher.
17—Campbell vs. Bennett.	52—Williams vs. Combine.
18—Helnatz vs. Helnatz.	53—Holmes vs. Dressel.
19—Smith vs. Smith.	54—

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
29th St. and 5th Av.,
Thanksgiving service Thursday, at 11 o'clock, the congregations of the Fifth Av. and 48th St. and the Fifth Av. and 29th St Collegiate Churches uniting.
Rev. EDWARD B. COE, D. D., will preach.
Special music by choir.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORNER Park Av.—Thanksgiving services Thursday, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M. Rev. Thomas L. Slicer will preach. All cordially invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Thanksgiving services will be held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on the subject, "The Most Religious Day of the Year in America."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—There will be service in this church to-morrow (Thanksgiving Day) at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 265 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

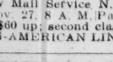
Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y......Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Florida East Coast Hotels. C. B. KNOTT, Gen'l Superintendent. For Booklets, Rates, &c., address NORTHERN OFFICES—New York.....1 Madison Av. Philadelphia.....1711 Chestnut St. Boston.....176 Devonshire St. Buffalo.....377 Main St.
Key West, Key West.....A. P. Open all year. Leon H. Culley, Mgr.
Miami, Royal Palm.....A. P. Opens Jan. 12. H. W. Merrill, Mgr.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel..A. P. Opens Dec. 1. H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, AP. Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, A.P. Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Ormond, The Ormond..A. P. Opens Jn 8. Anderson & Price, Mgrs
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, AP. Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
St. Augustine, Alcazar, A. P. Opens Nov. 10. Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...A. P. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole....A. P. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee...Kissimmee, A. P. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....A. P. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....A. P. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Florida Resorts. Plant System Hdqs. For Souvenir Booklets, address GEO. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., 261 B'way, New York. 10 and 12 West 25th St., Boston. 377 Main St., Buffalo.
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London (Westminster)...St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House. ap. $3-5, rooms $5 up
Naples, Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La., New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way & 29th St.) Gilsey House, e. p., $2 up
do (5th Av. & 46 St.). The Windsor, ap, $4 up, ep, 1.50 up
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (E. 71th St)....Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (58th St. & Mad. Av.). Madison Av. Htl., ap, $3 up
do (L'n'x Av. & 113th). Balmoral Hl, suites, ep, 1.50 up
do (Chambers & W. B'y.). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, $up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM Spree, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM
†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM | †Kais. W. II., Dec. 30, 10 AM
*A. Victoria Dec. 11, 10 AM | *Normannia Jan. 4, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Fuerst Bismarck, 27,000 tons, displacement.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15
PARIS.....Dec. 1 NEW YORK.....Dec. 22
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8 ST. PAUL.....Dec. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM
Westernland, Dec. 1, Noon Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE **Orient.**
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer **COLUMBIA**, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration 84 days. For further particulars apply to **Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.**

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.
La Champagne..Nov. 27 | La Gascogne....Dec. 18
La Touraine....Dec. 4 | La Normandie....Dec. 25
La Bretagne....Dec. 11 | La Champagne....Jan. 1
1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM
Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM | Etruria, Jan. 1, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:
Rameses the G't, Dec. 21 | Rameses III.....Jan. 4
Rameses .....Dec. 28 | Rameses the G't, Jan. 11
Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WANTED—Ocean steamer suitable for Alaska trade on charter basis by well-established company. Address H. H. FULLER, 500 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Comanche, Wed., Nov. 24 | Iroquois, Sat., Nov. 27
Seminole, Thurs., Nov. 25 | Algonquin, Tues., Nov. 30
From Pier 29 East River, (Foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.
NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.
CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night (Dining Car).
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, (Limited,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,328, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. H. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 P. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 9:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. Red Bank only,) 1:10, 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.—Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:20, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arriving at Olean 7:40 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
*12:15 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and sleeping car offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 10m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *0:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrive: Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*6:55 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for ROUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:25, 8:30, *10:25, 10:50, *10:25, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M. *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 1,323, 755, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (Café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 7:15 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 261 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
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*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, 7:17, 201, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 155 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
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LOUIS J.

THORN TRIAL WELL BEGUN

All of the Jurymen Obtained and the Case for the People Opened.

OLD EVIDENCE REITERATED

Mr. Howe Still Objects to the Admission of Photographs of Guldensuppe's Body as Evidence—Prosecution Fears to Rely on Mrs. Nack.

The jury to try Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe was completed yesterday in the Queens County Court, and District Attorney Youngs opened the case for the people and examined several witnesses. He brought out testimony regarding the discoveries of the different parts of the body supposed to be Guldensuppe's, and the removals of them to the Morgue. The identifications of the remains as those of Guldensuppe made in the last trial were reiterated without material variation.

The jury complete is as follows:

(1) Thomas Morse, Corona, carpenter.
(2) Jacob M. Weeks, Bayside, florist.
(3) George W. Cox, Jr., Sea Cliff, mason.
(4) William H. Hatfield, Hewlett, carpenter.
(5) Wellington Germond, Hollis, builder.
(6) John S. Dorlon, Winfield, farmer.
(7) Lewis Fisher, Laurel Hill, carpenter.
(8) Nicholas Blake, Freeport, carpenter.
(9) Charles Schrieber, Valley Stream, real estate dealer.
(10) George H. Ellard, Great Neck, oyster dealer.
(11) Valentine Watts, Lynbrook, farmer.
(12) Elias Velsor, Port Washington, carpenter.

Lawyers Have Trouble.

Trouble between counsel developed over the first man put in the witness chair yesterday, Nicholas Blake, rather a heavy man, apparently, physically and mentally. He seems, however, to be the kind of man who takes hold of an idea gradually, but absorbs and assimilates it. Lawyer Howe put his question this way:

"Suppose in this case a woman and Thorn testify, each accusing the other of this murder; then suppose after you have heard them both there remains in your mind a reasonable doubt as to whether the woman or Thorn did the shooting. You are aware, are you not, that if this conflict leaves a doubt in your mind—a reasonable doubt—as to which of the two shot Guldensuppe it would be your sworn and solemn duty to give Thorn the benefit of that doubt and acquit him?"

Surrogate Weller wanted the question put this way:

"Can you give the defendant in this case the benefit of all reasonable doubt remaining in your mind after you have heard the evidence?"

Mr. Howe carried his point.

Mr. Blake was accepted and sworn in as the eighth juror. He wears a strong black mustache, his holiday clothes are black and neat, and he is about forty years old.

Another juror was found in the next talesman, Charles Schrieber. He is also about forty years old and has a strong, prominent, aquiline nose, with black hair and a blond mustache. He was questioned sharply as to whether he had not recently visited the Sheriff at the jail. Thorn took an eager whispered part in the consultation with his counsel over this man. After a careful and searching examination, Mr. Howe, who had advanced to the railing immediately in front of the talesman, stepped back, and in a whisper again consulted Thorn, who seemed very earnest, seized his counsel by the sleeve of his coat and rose from his chair to whisper close to his ear. Mr. Howe immediately turned and announced: "We accept the juror." As Mr. Schrieber was sworn, Thorn smiled broadly and seemed to be better pleased than he has been since the new trial began.

The Tenth and Eleventh.

The thirty-first talesman examined for the day was George H. Ellard of Great Neck, engaged in the oyster business there, and he was made the tenth juror. He is rather tall, with dark hair, eyes, and mustache, about twenty-six years old, and well-dressed.

The fortieth talesman was Valentine Watts, and he became the eleventh juror. He caused a laugh when asked if he thought his health would endure the service as a juror. "I guess I can stand it by going to Garden City every night," he said. Mr. Watts has a typical farmer face, strong mouth, large, aquiline nose, good, wholesome color, and a bunch of gray beard on his chin. He is a man of fifty-five or sixty years, and looks prosperous.

Then followed a procession of the unsuccessful talesmen, some of them desperately anxious to get on the jury and no more able to hide their anxiety than they could hide their feet.

By 12 o'clock, the extra panel of 150 talesmen was exhausted and the additional panel of fifty, prepared on Monday, was put in.

At 12:47 everybody was wearied by the monotony. Justice Maddox was leaning far over his desk resting his gray beard on the handle of his gavel held horizontally in his two hands and Mr. Howe looked sleepy. Elias Velsor answered Mr. Youngs so satisfactorily that Mr. Howe became interested, and, as he always does when he has an interesting juror or witness in sight, began to edge his way between the end of his table and a chair near by and gradually advanced to the railing. He did not set his trap for Mr. Velsor, who is a rather small man and who looked timid and anxious, but coaxed him along and finally looked down at Mr. Youngs, who sat by him, smiled benignly, and said: "Challenge withdrawn and juror accepted."

"The juror is acceptable to us," said Mr. Youngs briskly.

Mr. Velsor is twenty-six years old and wears a long, light brown mustache.

Opening for the People.

As soon as court reconvened after the mid-day recess Mr. Youngs began his opening for the people. He spoke about half an hour. His opening varied little from that at the first trial. He recited graphically the circumstances of the crime as the people hope to establish them by the evidence.

At 2:12 P. M. the first witness for the State, John McGuire, the boy who found the first part of the body on June 26 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was put on the stand.

He was followed in rapid succession by Officers Moore and Winters of the Thirteenth Precinct, Mr. Davidson conducting the examinations.

Mr. Howe again objected vigorously to the introduction of the photographs of the body and the different parts of it, and was sustained by Justice Maddox, who required the District Attorney to stop and put up photographers to prove the pictures before he would allow them to be introduced.

The examinations then proceeded as at the previous trial. The finding and removal to the Morgue of the three sections of body on the 26th, 27th, and 30th of June were proved by the same witnesses.

Mr. Howe did not cross-examine, but sat in his chair with his hands in his trousers pockets and noted an exception whenever the photographs were offered to be identified by the witnesses, demanding the production of the body as original evidence.

Justice Maddox, by a short series of questions, brought out the fact that the second package, found at Undercliff Avenue, was soaking wet inside, although there had been no rain that day or the day before.

One Leg Sawed Away.

Mr. Howe brought out from Isaac Newton, former Morgue keeper, that Dr. O'Hanlon had sawed away a piece of one of the legs of the body in the Morgue, to give it, as Mr. Howe expressed it, "a more artistic appearance."

The bath rubbers who worked with Guldensuppe in the Turkish bath and August Petersen, Guldensuppe's nephew, told of the felon scar on the finger, the scar on the knee, the mole under the arm, the crooked toes, and the other marks by which they positively identified the fragments of the body in the Morgue as Guldensuppe's.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock court adjourned until 9:30 this morning, having taken several short recesses during the afternoon to allow the courtroom to be aired.

Mr. Youngs said last night that there was no significance in his failure to refer in his opening to the testimony of Mrs. Nack. The counsel for the people expect that Mrs. Nack will be on the stand to-day, and they may close their direct testimony this evening, but as the woman's appearance or non-appearance as a witness depends entirely on her caprice, they are afraid to trust their case to her determination.

WOMAN CONFESSES TO THEFT.

Widow of Commodore Rudd Arrested for Purloining a Boarding House Keeper's Trinkets.

Mrs. Emmeline H. Rudd, widow of Commodore John Rudd of the United States Navy, was arraigned in Judge Acker's court, in New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, charged with stealing jewelry and other things from Mrs. Jennie M. Cross Douglas, who keeps a boarding house at 452 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, and her maid, Lizzie Knauber. She pleaded guilty and offered to make restitution. Judge Acker held her in $1,500 on the two complaints for further examination to-day. Bail was furnished last evening and she was released.

Mrs. Rudd is about sixty-two years old. She lives in this city at 221 East Sixty-second Street, but during the Summer boarded with Mrs. Cross Douglas. She said in court that she was the daughter of the late David Paul Brown, once a well-known lawyer in Philadelphia. She has four married daughters residing abroad with their husbands. She said she receives a pension from the Government and a small income from a trust fund held for her by a trust company of this city. She could not explain why she robbed Mrs. Cross Douglas, and declared she had not done such a thing before.

It was not until two weeks after Mrs. Rudd left her house that Mrs. Cross Douglas discovered the robbery. She missed three jeweled rings, two pins, a waist, a scarf, and a pair of slippers. On Tuesday she met Mrs. Rudd, and the latter's curious inquiries as to whether everything was all right at the Staten Island home aroused her suspicions. She communicated with the police, and when Detective J. P. Smith called upon Mrs. Rudd and taxed her with the theft she confessed at once and accompanied him to New Brighton.

Capt. Alexander M. Smith, United States Navy, retired, a lifelong friend of the late Commodore Rudd, who lives at the same boarding house as Mrs. Rudd, said yesterday that he could conceive of no reason for her act, as he believed her income sufficient to maintain her in comfort. He heard that she had pawned the stolen property and had redeemed it since her arrest.

Mrs. Cross Douglas told Judge Acker after the court proceedings that she did not care to prosecute if the property was returned to her.

HORSES DROWN IN EAST RIVER.

Team Attached to Loaded Wagon Plunges into the Water.

A grocery wagon owned by Connors Brothers of Fourth Avenue and St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, and driven by Hugh Callahan, was going down the incline at South Second Street yesterday afternoon. At Kent Avenue Callahan, noticing that the horses were slipping, tried to turn them sharply to the left.

He was thrown from his seat, and the horses, becoming frightened, bolted toward the river. They jumped over the pier, dragging the wagon with its load of groceries after them, and sank to the bottom. Connors Brothers estimate their loss at $500.

DESPONDENCY CAUSES DEATH.

Albert Reichmann Shoots Himself at the House of His Son.

Albert Reichmann, sixty-six years of age, of 121 West Eleventh Street, committed suicide yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. W. Jekyll Reichmann, 171 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He shot himself in the temple. He had been suffering from melancholia for several years, brought about by the death of his wife and an eighteen-year-old daughter. He was a clerk in a large importing house.

The father called at his son's flat yesterday and appeared to be unusually despondent. He talked with his son for a time, and then went into the bathroom. Immediately afterward a shot was heard, and the son, rushing in, found his father lying on the floor. He called Dr. F. W. Hornick of 108 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, but before the latter reached the house the man had died.

NEW TRIAL FOR KOERNER.

Granted on Appeal to the Man Who Shot Rose Redgate.

The Court of Appeals yesterday granted a new trial to William J. Koerner, who killed Rose Alice Redgate in this city on Sept. 23, 1896. It was granted because of errors, the trial Judge having charged that the crime could not have been committed while Koerner was temporarily insane, and because evidence was admitted to the effect that he had made a threat to the murdered girl's father some time before the deed was committed.

Koerner was a newspaper artist. He was in love with Miss Redgate, but her father objected to him and forbade his attentions to the girl. Koerner met her on Seventh Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and while they were talking shot her three times. At the trial the defense was that Koerner, who was addicted to the use of morphine, tried to shoot himself, and that while trying to prevent this Miss Redgate was shot.

Sutherland's Conviction Affirmed.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of conviction and death in the case of Hadley A. Sutherland, a negro who killed Sarah Wrenn in Brooklyn March 22, 1897.

KIRK'S EXAMINATION DEFERRED

Mandelbaum, Whom He Shot, Is Still Ill and Unable to Appear.

J. Waldere Kirk, who was arrested Nov. 13 for shooting Richard R. Mandelbaum at the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, was up for examination yesterday at the West Side Court, but owing to the fact that Mr. Mandelbaum was still too weak to appear against his alleged assailant, the examination was postponed until Dec. 7. A certificate from Dr. E. Webster Davis was submitted, to the effect that while Mr. Mandelbaum was not dangerously ill, the bullet had not yet been extracted from the left breast, where it has lodged, and the patient was still quite weak.

A. H. Hummel of Howe & Hummel, who have been retained to prosecute Kirk, made the following statement: "Mr. Mandelbaum and Kirk have been friends for some time; but the latter, becoming too intimate with Mrs. Mandelbaum, was forbidden to communicate with her. On the day of the shooting Mr. Mandelbaum came home earlier than he was expected and found his wife in Kirk's room. Demanding admission, he was refused, and when he persisted, Kirk shot him."

In Defense of the Health Board.

President Wilson of the Health Board took exception yesterday to the remarks made by Dr. Arthur Middleton Jacobus at a meeting of the County Medical Society the night previous. He said that at first he did not propose to take any notice of such attacks, because the work of the Health Board showed for itself. He gave some figures showing the good work done by the Health Board in the public schools. According to the records, 63,812 children had been examined last year, and of that number 4,183 were found to be affected with some infectious or contagious disease and excluded. Of the 81 cases of the measles and 20 cases of scarlet fever, nearly all were found to be in the stage of desquamation.

Proposition to Reduce Fire Rates.

The special committee appointed by the Tariff Association recently to consider rates and other matters pertaining to fire insurance in this and adjacent cities met again yesterday and discussed a scheme for settling existing differences. It has been suggested that all risks be grouped in five classes, reducing the rate in the first class from 40 to 15 per cent., second class 20 to 25 per cent., third class about 33 1-3 per cent., and the other classes in proportion. This plan will be submitted to the association at an early date. The general sentiment is that some definite action must soon be taken to prevent demoralization in the business.

Will Design Riverside Viaduct.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works has appointed T. Stewart Williamson to be the designer of the new Ninety-sixth Street viaduct on Riverside Drive. Mr. Williamson is the designer and chief engineer of the Union Bridge Company. He will have plans ready by Dec. 5.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a cold when in nine cases out of ten you can break it up with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Big Deficit with Which the Year Opened Almost Covered by Officers and Friends.

EVILS OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Annual Report Shows that Overcrowding and Indifference to Truancy Are Responsible for Increase of Crime Among Boys.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at 45 Wall Street yesterday afternoon. The following officers were re-elected: William Church Osborn, Charles E. Whitehead, J. Kennedy Tod, James R. Roosevelt, and Arthur C. James, Trustees; D. Willis James, President; A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer, and C. Loring Brace, Secretary.

Mr. Brace, in his report of the work done by the society during the past year, said:

"Forty-five years ago the founder of this society laid down the general principle that good country homes should be found for dependent children; and that the great cause of crime is bad environment and neglect. This truth is now admitted by all students of this subject, and the charitable and reformatory institutions co-operate with us more and more in seeking homes for their children, but unfortunately the managers of these institutions fail to grasp the importance of placing out their children in homes in earliest childhood.

"The worst result of this system, which confronts us in all our efforts, is the fact that when the institutions and the unfit parents or relatives finally relinquish their hold upon the children they are so old in years or in knowledge of crime that they are unfit for the best homes. This is the class of vagrant boys who drift into our lodging houses. There are thousands of them, mostly former inmates of charitable and reformatory institutions. Our lodging houses are open to them day and night. Our Superintendents use every effort to encourage and uplift them. Employment is found for hundreds of them.

After giving statistics of crime in this city for each year from 1867 the report continues:

From 1867 to 1890 the number of young men from fourteen to twenty who were held for crime was about the same from year to year, but decreased steadily in proportion to the population; that is, from 1 to 184 persons was 1 to 387 persons, estimating the population of the city as 725,000 in 1867 and 1,700,000 in 1890. But from 1890 to the present day the number has very greatly increased. Sad as this result is, it is the natural consequence of a system which has for years permitted overcrowded schools and indifference to truancy.

The statistics from the year 1867 to the present show a most striking falling off of the number of young women from fourteen to twenty committed for crime. In 1867 it was 2,016, or 1 girl in every 359 of the population; in 1896 it was 618, or 1 girl in every 2,998 of the population. We believe that what has been done for the girls can also be done for the boys under a better public school system.

In the industrial schools were 14,017 children during the year, the average attendance being 6,546. Classes in all kinds of manual training, in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, carpentry, laundry, housework, and housekeeping are provided. In the Henrietta Industrial School, in West Sixty-third Street, we have established a class for crippled children.

During the year 5,848 boys and girls have registered in the lodging houses for the homeless; the nightly average was 507. These lodging houses are deemed as places where homeless and friendless boys and girls may receive shelter, food, and clothing for which they pay at the rate of 6 cents each for lodging and meals, or 18 cents a day, and the clothing is earned by work in the house, and also as prizes for attendance at the evening school.

Since the formation of the Society, in 1853, 108,247 persons have been sent to homes in different States. Of this number, 93,050 were children.

In the twenty day and twelve evening schools during the past year were 14,017 children, who were taught and partly fed and partly clothed, 763,950 meals being supplied. There were in our six lodging houses 5,848 different boys and girls; 248,500 meals, and 170,842 lodgings were supplied; 480 boys attended the Farm School; 1,068 were sent to homes and employment, and restored to friends in both the East and the West; 1,688 were aided with food, medicine, &c., through the "Sick Children's Mission;" 5,271 children enjoyed the benefits of the "Summer Home," at Bath Beach, L. I.; 5,222 mothers and sick infants were sent to the "Health Home," at Coney Island, making a total of 42,353 days' outings given during the Summer months; 61 girls were instructed in the use of the sewing machine in the Elizabeth Home for Girls and the Industrial Schools. There has been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank $2,456.80. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 34,535.

A. B. Hepburn, the Treasurer, reported:

The deficit at the opening of the present fiscal year, as shown in the last annual report, was $21,620.46. We have paid out during the past year $373,746.28, and have received from all sources $373,310.57. This leaves a total deficit at the close of the present fiscal year of $435.71. The fact that the indebtedness of the society has been so nearly extinguished is due to the generosity of the friends of the society, especially of Mrs. Joseph M. White, Miss M. W. Bruce, our President, Mr. D. Willis James, and several of the Trustees, who made up a fund of $20,000 for the purpose of canceling the deficiency. In addition to the contributions above mentioned, the financial condition of the society has been strengthened by retrenchment in various directions ordered by the Board of Trustees.

The new Avenue B Industrial School was completed during the year, and an excellent work for poor children is being carried on there. This building was the gift of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, as a memorial to the late Mrs. Astor, who was much interested in the school.

EMANUEL SISTERHOOD FAIR.

It Will Be Held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Beginning Dec. 1.

The fair which is to be held in the Astor Gallery and Myrtle Room of the new Waldorf-Astoria on the nights of Dec. 1, 2, and 4, and the afternoons of the 2d and 3d, under the auspices of the Emanuel Sisterhood, a charitable organization identified with the Temple Emanu-El, corner Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, is given for a most worthy and charitable cause.

This sisterhood, which has done unlimited work in its line, is divided into eight different branches, known as follows: The Sick and Needy, Kindergarten, Religious School, Working Girls' Club, Employment Bureau, Sewing Class, Cooking School, and Laundry. The committee having the fair in charge comprise Mrs. E. Wasserman, Chairman; Miss Minnie Fisher, Vice Chairman; Mr. M. H. Moses, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and H. H. Meyer, Secretary.

The committee has worked extremely hard the last two months to make the fair a grand success, not only financially but socially, and the rooms which will be occupied will be most handsomely decorated. There will be four stands. The candy stand, under the charge of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and Miss M. Fisher; the flower stand in care of Mrs. E. Wasserman and Miss Steiner; the fancy and doll stands under the direct supervision of Mrs. Louis Stern; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mrs. Dreyfus, and the author's corner under the charge of Mrs. Carrie Wise.

THE PAINE WILL CASE.

Order for Willis S. Paine's Examination by a Referee Vacated.

Willis S. Paine is not to submit to an examination before a referee to enable Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford, from his evidence, to frame a complaint in the suit she has brought to establish the will of her sister, Ruby Tilden Paine, the wife of Willis S. Paine, which she says has disappeared.

Mrs. Blatchford's suit was against her brother-in-law and others, and was begun by the service of a summons. Some weeks ago, Elihu Root, as counsel for the plaintiff, moved before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court to have Mr. Paine examined so that Mrs. Blatchford might use his testimony in forming her complaint. The order was granted, and later Frank A. Acer, as counsel for Paine, obtained from Justice Truax another order directing Mrs. Blatchford to show cause why the order to examine Paine should not be vacated.

This motion came on for argument before Justice Beach, and Mr. Acer contended that from Mrs. Blatchford's own affidavit in the case, her knowledge was as extensive as Mr. Paine's, and that she could form her complaint without his testimony. Justice Beach held with Mr. Acer, and his order vacating the order to examine Mr. Paine was filed in the Supreme Court on Monday.

Work on Navy Yard's Damaged Dock.

The caisson of the large timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was removed yesterday. The dock, which is officially known as No. 3, was seriously damaged last March while the battleship Massachusetts was having bilge keels fitted to the hull, and could not be used with safety. Congress appropriated $100,000 for the needed repairs. The cofferdam at the entrance is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the work of pumping the water out of the big structure will be begun early next week. It will be several months before the dock will be ready for use.

Did you ever taste doughnuts made with Royal Baking Powder?

PAINTER FALLS FROM A DOME.

James F. Brandt Killed in an Accident at the General Post Office Building.

James F. Brandt, a painter, fell from the south dome of the General Post Office Building to the portico in front of Postmaster Van Cott's office yesterday morning. The distance is about 80 feet. Brandt's head was crushed, and it is supposed that death was instantaneous.

No one saw him fall, despite the fact that his descent must have been in plain view of hundreds of people who crowded Broadway and Park Row. Brandt was one of several painters employed by Haas & Friel, who have been engaged for several weeks painting the roofs and domes of the building. Brandt started painting about the round windows on the south side of the south dome. He descended to the second floor of the building at 8 o'clock in search of a brush which he told the watchman he had lost. This was the last seen of him until shortly before 10 o'clock, when a Broadway policeman, in looking up at the snow and icicles on the portico in front of the Postmaster's office, noticed the foot and leg of a man protruding between the round stone pillars that support the heavy balustrade.

The policeman immediately reported the fact to Assistant Custodian Michael J. Flaherty of the Federal Building. Flaherty went out on the portico and found Brandt. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the surgeon pronounced the man dead. Capt. Copeland of the City Hall Police had the body removed to the basement of the Post Office, and afterward to the Morgue.

The man had no residence, so far as could be learned, but boarded about in Bowery lodging houses. It is supposed that while climbing about on the dome he slipped on the ice.

LEGAL NOTES.

FUND FOR SURVIVING GRANDCHILDREN ON DEATH OF ANNUITANTS.—Samuel Willetts by his will directed his executors to set apart and invest a fund for the payment of a number of annuities which he bequeathed, which fund and the unappropriated income on the decease of the annuitants was to be divided among his then surviving grandchildren per capita, only retaining an amount sufficient to produce the required amount for the remaining annuitants. Justice Beekman, in a suit by Griffen and others as trustees, &c., against Willetts, holds that a claim now made by the guardian ad litem of the children of some of the testator's grandchildren who have deceased since his death, that they are entitled to share in the portion of the fund which has become distributable, to be untenable. "While it is true," Justice Beekman says, "that the words 'children' and 'grandchildren' may be construed as including grandchildren and great-grandchildren, this is permissible only where it is manifest that such was the actual intention of the testator. In the absence of evidence of a contrary intention he must be considered as having employed these terms according to their primary meaning. It is quite plain that the testator intended that his grandchildren—that is, the sons and daughters of his own children—should participate in the fund. The gift to them is in no sense substitutionary; they are the primary objects of his bounty, and take without regard to whether their parents are living or dead, sharing equally in the fund per capita, and not per stirpes, and, therefore, in no sense whatsoever by representation. Furthermore, only those who may be living as the annuities respectively fall in are to take; so that we find a clearly expressed purpose on the part of the testator to limit the fund in question to a definite class, with closing ranks, as each member dies, all who take receiving equal shares, and none taking any interest unless he is living at the time when any portion of the fund becomes distributable."

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LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE NOT LEVIABLE.—The Second Appellate Division, in the case of Richard McNeeley against John Welz and another, has decided that a liquor tax certificate cannot be levied on under an execution. On May 15, 1896, Emil Schiellein, who had a liquor saloon at Ruffle Bar, Kings County, gave McNeeley a chattel mortgage to secure the repayment of a loan of $2,200. The mortgage covered furniture and other personal property, and "all plaintiff's right, title, and interest to a license to sell beer, or to renewal thereof." A month later Schiellein obtained a liquor tax certificate under the new Liquor Tax Law. On Nov. 1, 1896, he surrendered it to the Special Deputy Commissioner, who gave him a surrender receipt, stating that $325 rebate was payable on the surrender certificate. Meantime Welz had sued Schiellein and got judgment against him for $600, and a levy was made on the tax certificate and its surrender value. The Court, by Justice Willard Bartlett, has affirmed judgment for the plaintiff, holding that a liquor tax certificate issued under the laws of 1896, and a surrender receipt therefor, are neither of them evidences of debt upon which the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1,411, authorizes an execution to be levied.

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WHEN CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE IS A DEFENSE.—A judgment on verdict for the defendant in an action by Thomas McKeon to recover damages from the Steinway Railway Company has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, because the trial Judge had erroneously charged the jury upon the question of negligence. In December, 1895, plaintiff, while driving a truck in the Village of Corona, Queens County, had, in attempting to turn, backed it with the hind end projecting over the track of defendant. On seeing a car approaching, he got upon the wagon to drive away, but before he was able to do so, the car struck the rear end of the wagon. This caused the horse to run away, and plaintiff was thrown from the wagon and fell upon the track. He was unconscious, and was injured by another car of defendant going in the same direction a few minutes later. Two young daughters of plaintiff discovered him upon the track, and while making an ineffectual attempt to pull him off, saw the approaching car. Both screamed, so that they were heard by the motorman and some others on the car, which did not stop until after it had struck the plaintiff, and had passed the place where he was lying. The headlight of the car enabled the motorman to see twenty-five feet ahead of it. His evidence was, that he saw the plaintiff as the car approached, and that no part of his body was on the track, but he lay between the tracks, and that the car did not hit him at all. The Court holds, by Justice Bradley, that the company was not relieved from liability for the negligent failure of the motorman to stop the car by the fact that the runaway was the result of the collision which occurred because of the injured man's negligence. Contributory negligence, to be made available as a defense in such an action, it was held, must have been the proximate and concurrent cause of the accident.

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CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Upon a foreclosure sale on the 13th of May, 1897, in an action by E. V. Burton against Frederick H. Linn and others, Laura O'Connell bought two plots, upon which she paid 10 per cent. of the purchase price and the auctioneer's fees, and signed the terms of sale, which was to have been closed on the 3d of June. Mrs. O'Connell did not take title, and to an order to compel her to complete the sale she paid no attention. When a motion was made to punish her for contempt she appeared and asked for time to complete the sale, whereupon the motion to punish her was denied. The affidavit upon which the application was based did not show that the property was worth less than she bid or that either the plaintiff or any other party had suffered damage by the failure to complete. The Appellate Division, in this city, on appeal, has reversed the order, holding, by Justice Ramsey, that if for any reason Mrs. O'Connell was unable to complete the sale, it was her duty to present these reasons on the motion, and to ask the Court to relieve her. A warrant was directed to issue to commit her to prison until the sale was completed. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that a case was not made out to punish for contempt under the provision of the code, as it did not appear that the right or remedy of any party to the proceeding had been defeated, impaired, impeded, or prejudiced by such disobedience. There were no facts in the case, Justice Ingraham held, to show that any party had been injured by the refusal of Mrs. O'Connell to comply with the order of the court.

No trouble or money has been spared to make everything any man could possibly want in the shape of an overcoat.

But to-day, we especially want you who know the best overcoat-work of the best custom tailors—the $75 to $90 kind—to see our best overcoats.

Our best means $40, $45 and $50.

Our best means the best that is possible in cloth, cut and work.

Fit is not the question—for we alter till they do fit. The question is merely one of saving.

Is $25 or more worth your while?

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DALY SAVED HIS WIFE.

Cut Off by Flames, He Passed Her to a Neighbor in a Lower Window.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of William Schopp, on the second floor of a frame house at 22 Ocean Place, Brooklyn. The flames extended to the furniture, and the Schopps, failing to extinguish the fire, rushed out and warned the other tenants. James Daly, who lived on the third floor, ran down to see what was the matter.

The Schopps escaped to the street and Daly turned back to his own apartments, where his wife was. He groped his way through flame and smoke, and as he reached his rooms he heard a shout from the street: "Don't jump! The firemen will be here soon and they will save you!"

Daly burst into the room just in time to catch his wife by the skirt as she was throwing herself out of the window. He held her back until he had calmed her, and then crept out of the window and looked for a means of escape. The stairway was in flames. The only hope was in dropping to the window below, and this Daly did. At this moment James Bell, his next-door neighbor, leaned out of a window and shouted, "Pass your wife over to me!"

Daly braced himself on the window ledge and called his wife. She got out of the window and let herself into his arms. The crowd below looked on fearfully, for it seemed as if, with only the foothold on the ledge to support him, Daly must fall. But, though he tottered, he kept his balance, and succeeded in passing her over to Bell. The latter leaned far out of his window, while people in the room behind him held him by the legs. He grasped Mrs. Daly and drew her in, and a mighty cheer burst from the crowd. Then Daly climbed into the window after his wife, and the cheering broke forth anew.

The damage to the building, which is owned by William H. Cassidy of Flatbush Avenue, is estimated at $1,500. The loss on Schopp's furniture is $500 and Daly's is $400.

FINED FOR SHOUTING "FIRE!"

Sought to Escape His Wife and Frightened the Tenants.

Nathan Ludwig was fined $5 in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for frightening the tenants in the six-story tenement house at 50 Jefferson Street, where he lives, by shouting "Fire!" without sufficient provocation. He tried to extenuate his offense by saying that he merely tried to escape from his wife, who was holding him and going through his pockets to get a five-dollar bill which he announced he had. He admitted that he was intoxicated, and that his wife had tried to prevent his egress on that account. Then he opened a window and shouted "Fire!" at the top of his voice. A policeman who was passing by at the time went in to investigate, and after quieting the tenants, who were getting ready to depart, arrested Ludwig.

THE KING'S BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

Aldermanic Railroad Committee Favors a Public Hearing.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported yesterday on the petition of residents of Washington Heights for a public hearing on the King's Bridge Road street railway franchise matter. The committee passed a resolution instructing the President of the board to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen within twenty-four hours of the handing down of a favorable decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The meeting is to be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the public will be invited to appear and be heard, and at the close of the hearing the board is to proceed at once to the consideration of the granting of a new franchise.

Although some of the members were not in favor of a public hearing, the resolution was passed by a vote of 16 to 8.

Supposed Murderer Exonerated.

George Walker, the colored man brought on from Pittsburg by Detective Brown of Police Headquarters for murder, and found to be the wrong man, was discharged yesterday by Judge McMahon in Part I., of General Sessions. Brown went to Pittsburg to arrest William Parker, charged with manslaughter. While there he ran across Walker, and recalled a murder committed in Thompson Street in this city October, 1890. He thought that Walker was the man who committed the murder, and brought him on. When Walker was discharged he went to Chief Clerk Unger and received his car fare back to Pittsburg.

Spurious Petition Circulated.

The public is warned by the American District and Western Union Telegraph Companies against a spurious petition which is being circulated among business men and which purports to be a solicitation for the purpose of buying Christmas presents for messenger boys. Several fictitious names have been appended to the document, and a number of business men have been duped into subscribing from $1 to $10 each.

Charles Andres Is Senior Ensign.

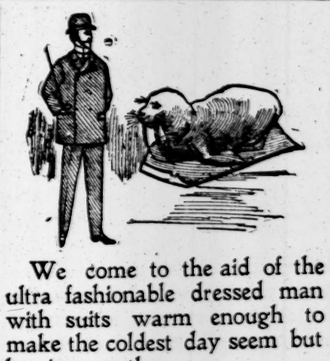
The First Naval Battalion, Second Division, held an election on the training ship New Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night to fill the vacant office of Senior Ensign. Charles Andres, who has been Junior Ensign, was elected, and his place as Junior was filled by the election of Stuart W. Griffith.

Chance Scheme Advertisements.

Postmaster Van Cott has received instructions from the Post Office Department that all newspapers or other periodicals containing advertisements of schemes offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance will be refused the privilege of the mails.

New Yorker's Big Mexican Contract.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—The firm of Samuel Hermanos of New York and Mexico has signed a contract with the Department of Public Works for supplying all the material required during the next four years in railway, lighthouse, telegraph, and post office services. The amount involved is $1,000,000.

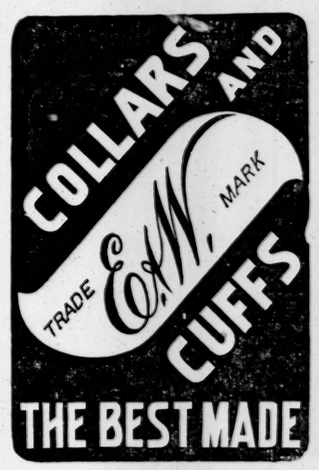


We come to the aid of the ultra fashionable dressed man with suits warm enough to make the coldest day seem but bracing weather.

High grade English three and four button, single and double breasted sack suits of Fancy Cheviots and Fancy Worsted Cheviots in newest mixtures, for $25 & $28.

Please look at the exclusive olive shade in three and four button suits, some of which have D. B. vests.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.



EVIDENCE IN KEARNY CASE.

The General Testifies that He Began Proceedings in the Hope of Reforming His Drunkard Son.

The taking of evidence in proceedings to determine the question of jurisdiction in the case of John Watts Kearny, Jr., who is held at the Hudson County Jail as a habitual drunkard, on complaint of his father, Gen. John Watts Kearny, was begun at Jersey City yesterday by Supreme Court Commissioner John A. Nugent. Among those present were Gen. Kearny, Mrs. Diana Powell, and the Marquise Kermel, his sisters, and Count Kermel, a son of the Marquise.

John Watts Kearny, Jr., testified that he was born in Kentucky July 4, 1869, and had always lived there, except when he was at school, travelling, or in a sanitarium. He went to Jersey City at the request of his brother, and was arrested as soon as he arrived. Beyond a twentieth interest in a business conducted at Princeton, Ky., by a firm of which he was a member, he said he had no property of any kind. He regarded Princeton as his home.

Gen. Kearny said he began the proceedings against his son in the hope of reforming him. He claimed to reside at Bellgrove, Kearny, the old family homestead, but said he kept a Winter establishment in New York City. On cross-examination he admitted that he had not lived at Bellgrove since 1883, and that for four years the place had been in charge of a caretaker.

Mrs. Powell testified that shortly before his arrest her nephew told her he had quitted Kentucky forever, but on cross-examination she said she did not know where his home was. She understood, however, that his friend, Ford Huntington, who lives in New York, had promised to find a position for him in that city.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

MACKELLAR IS CHIEF.

The Brooklyn Deputy Superintendent of Police Promoted to Succeed W. J. McKelvey.

Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn yesterday made the promotions rendered necessary by Superintendent McKelvey's resignation. He appointed Deputy Superintendent John Mackellar to fill McKelvey's place, promoted Inspector Elias P. Clayton to be Deputy Superintendent, and made Capt. George H. Rhodes of the Seventh Precinct an Inspector.

Superintendent Mackellar was born on June 1, 1842. He joined the police force on June 14, 1864. He was made a Sergeant in 1865 and a Captain in 1870. In 1880 he was appointed Inspector, and on May 25, 1896, became Deputy Superintendent.

Elias P. Clayton is forty-seven years old. He joined the police force on April 7, 1874, and became Roundsman on May 23, 1885, and Sergeant on June 23, 1888. On Dec. 24, 1894, he was appointed Captain, and became an Inspector on May 25, 1896.

Capt. Rhodes, who is nearly seventy-two years old, was appointed on the force Dec. 31, 1867. He became a Sergeant soon afterward, and in 1862 was made Captain. It is understood that Inspector Rhodes will retire by Jan. 1.

The promotion of Superintendent Mackellar places him in line of promotion for the Superintendency of the Greater New York police, as the charter has provided that the Chief of the consolidated force must be chosen from either the Superintendent or the Deputy Superintendent of this city or Brooklyn. Well-informed politicians, however, do not believe that Superintendent Mackellar will gain the coveted position. As a policeman he is favorably known throughout the country, but as a political wire-puller the new Superintendent has no aptitude. It is said of him by his superiors that he has won his present position by sheer merit, and not through any favoritism of influential politicians.

Mr. Mackellar is a Republican, and whether or not he is selected, it appears now that, despite Tammany's efforts, the new Chief will be a Republican, as all of the eligibles are of that political complexion, unless some deal is fixed up by which he will be appointed on the understanding that he will retire to make way for the promotion of a Chief selected by Croker.

BURIED A KITTEN ALIVE.

Little Boy of West Hoboken Fined $10 for His Cruelty.

Reuben Ricco, ten years old, of Dodd Street and Central Avenue, West Hoboken, was arraigned before Justice Francois yesterday, charged with burying a kitten alive.

He admit